



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Cameroon

Democratic Union Leader Menga Dies 24 Jan

AB2501152993 Paris AFP in French 1222 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Paris, 25 Jan (AFP)—A Cameroonian opposition figure, who was attacked in Cameroon, has died in a French hospital in Creteil (a Paris suburb), it was learned today from informed sources. Mr. Benjamin Menga, the 48-year-old deputy chairman of the Cameroon Democratic Union [CDU], who was shot in the head in Bafoussam on 17 January, died at Creteil Hospital yesterday morning, where he had been receiving treatment since 22 January. [passage omitted]

Central African Republic

Goumba on Kolingba, Democratization Process

AB2201221493 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 21 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Multiparty elections in the Central African Republic should have taken place three months ago, but President Andre Kolingba postponed them after preparations collapsed in disarray. Now, with just three weeks to go before the rescheduled elections, there are fears of another delay. One of the leading members of the opposition and presidential hopeful, Abel Goumba, is in Paris at the moment and yesterday he told a press conference of his suspicions about President Kolingba and the way in which the democratization process is being conducted. George Ola Davis was there and sent us this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The 67-year-old Mr. Goumba said he considers the extension of General Kolingba's mandate as a constitutional coup d'etat. He said, and I quote, Gen. Kolingba is the last survivor of military dictators who does not wish to leave power by democratic means, but we will demonstrate to all military officers that our people no longer need them to run the state, unquote. The CFD [Consultative Group of Democratic Forces] candidate has reservations about the nomination of Gen. Thimothee Melendoma as the interim prime minister, saying even if he claims not to have any political ambitions, he is still another general. He added, and I quote, shortly before I left Bangui on Sunday [17 January] Gen. Melendoma was out of the country and we know why, unquote.

He refused to be drawn into discussions on why he is in France barely three weeks to the elections. He merely said, and I quote, I come to Paris often, some of my children are here, and I have friends here, unquote. Pressed further, he said, and this time with emphasis, we are not parachutable. If we are to be parachuted to power it will be by the peaceful force of our people. Apparently, Mr. Goumba was referring to the famous French military operation, the Operation Barracuda, which restored former President David Dacko in power in 1979. With a

kind of optimism, he said Paris has demonstrated its unwillingness to replay, what he called, such dirty tricks. [end recording]

Congo

Presidential Group Denies Setting Up Shadow Government

AB2501160893 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] In Congo, the presidential group has denied the 23 January reports by the Union for Democratic Renewal [URD]-Congolesse Labor Party [PCT] coalition on the setting up of a shadow government made up, quote, of former ministers of the previous government illegally promoted as ministers or advisers at the Presidency, unquote. Still according to the opposition coalition, these ex-ministers retained the fringe benefits attached to their former office, namely salary, accommodation, and official car, while the majority of members of the new Cabinet have nothing at all. I suggest you listen here to the reaction of the presidential group through its spokesman, Francois Nguibi, speaking in Brazzaville to Jean Gilbert Foutou of the Congolesse Radio and Television.

[Begin recording] After the president appointed an adviser with ministerial rank, the URD-PCT coalition said he was setting up a shadow government. On this point, I believe that everywhere in the world all state presidents have the right and freedom to confer ranks—and indeed, that is what it is—to any of their aides, depending on the role they assign to them. This is a standard practice in all countries. In this regard, at any rate, the presidential group would like to point out that the URD-PCT member who chairs the Elections Commission, has the rank and prerogatives of a minister of state, hence the presidential group wonders why the URD-PCT coalition did not state that one of its men was, in fact, a member of the so-called shadow government.

Then, there was the problem of appointments: Through its minister responsible for communications, the PCT said the appointments did not cater for a balanced representation of political shades of opinion. Obviously, when on a nine-member television editorial board you have eight URD-PCT coalition members and one from the presidential group, and on the radio editorial board you have eight URD-PCT coalition members as against one from the presidential group, one can clearly see that there is an imbalance although the PCT believes there is a balance.

In fact, what the presidential groups would like to state in particular is that the most important thing now is to move fast toward the legislative elections so as to equip

our country with stable institutions and thereby create, finally, an enabling environment for our country's development. Everything else is a ploy by the PCT to delay these elections because they are certainly not sure of victory; they are not sure of their contacts and how best to approach our people's problems, and they know that the Congolese people do not have short memories. [end recording]

Lissouba Appoints Special Presidential Adviser

AB2301182293 Paris AFP in French 1640 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Jan (AFP)—The former Congolese minister of mines, energy, and hydraulic resources, Jean Itadi, was today appointed special adviser to President Pascal Lissouba, with the rank of a minister, official sources announced in Brazzaville.

Mr. Itadi was minister of mines and energy in the government of the former prime minister, Mr. Stephane Maurice Bongho-Nouarra, who later resigned following the agreement reached on 3 December 1992 between the opposition parties and those supporting the government over the formation of a national union government.

Mr. Itadi was replaced in that post by the secretary general of the Democratic rally for Social Progress (RDPS-opposition), Mr. Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchikaya, in the new Cabinet formed on 25 December 1992 by Prime Minister Claude Antoine da Costa.

Rwanda

Prime Minister, President Disagree on Peace Delegation

EA2501221693 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The president, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, has decided to appoint the minister of defense, James Gasana, who is from the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, the former ruling party, as head of the Rwandan delegation at the Arusha peace negotiations with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF].

In a letter dated 23 January and signed by Enoch Ruhigira, the coordinator in the Office of the President, the president informed the prime minister that his

decision was motivated by the fact that the next round of negotiations would discuss the integration of the RPF fighters within the Rwandan Army, and that consequently the minister of defense was the most appropriate person to carry out the negotiations.

In his response dated 24 January, the prime minister, Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, from the Republican Democratic Movement, formally recorded the president's commitment to the continuation of the Arusha negotiations, which is the first (?concern) of Rwandans. The prime minister expressed his concern that the unilateral decision had been made outside the government and that it had not been the subject of any consultation between himself and the president, and this did not conform to the spirit of the protocol of understanding of 7 April 1992, relating to the formation of the current government, the prime minister added. Because the negotiations form a coherent unit, it is not necessary to change negotiators for each point on the agenda, the prime minister continued.

It will be recalled that the delegation was headed by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Boniface Ngulinzira, who is from the same party as the prime minister.

The prime minister recalled that in addition to the integration of the RPF fighters, the negotiations would also deal with constitutional problems and the search for a lasting solution to the problem of the Rwandan refugees and their return home. As the government has not disowned the minister of foreign affairs, he remains the best choice to pursue and finish the negotiations. He has the advantage of having headed the negotiations from the beginning and therefore having capitalized on the achievements of the negotiations, the prime minister stressed, before adding that consequently the delegation formed to pursue the Arusha negotiations remains headed by Minister Ngulinzira, who must make arrangements to that effect.

The prime minister also stressed that taking into account the prevailing security problems the minister of defense, James Gasana, should remain in the country to supervise and organize security operations and matters relating to a return to security.

The delegation, which should have left Kigali for Arusha on 25 January will leave on 27 January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation explained.

Kenya

'Armed Bandits' Attack Homestead in North

EA2501220893 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Marsabit, 25 Jan (KNA)—About 200 heavily armed bandits raided Loretepesi manyatta [homestead] in Kargi location over the weekend killing one police officer and three civilians, the Marsabit OCPD [officer commanding police division], Mr. Nimrod Ochorokodi, confirmed today. The raiders also escaped with 600 camels, 200 cattle, 100 donkeys and some goats and sheep, he said.

Mr. Ochorokodi said [that] immediately after the attack, security personnel deployed in the area shot dead four bandits. The OCPD who was talking to KNA said 4,200 goats and sheep, 200 cattle, 300 camels and one AK-47 rifle were recovered. Mr. Ochorokodi also said [that] during the exchange of fire nine people, including a chief and a councillor, were injured and hospitalised at Marsabit District Hospital. Two of them were in critical condition.

The Marsabit DC [District Commissioner] Mr. Paul Olando said more security personnel had been deployed to the affected areas to track down the bandits said to be hiding among the local community in North Horr division. Mr. Olando said that the government was doing everything possible to wipe out banditry, especially in Laisamis division of the district.

The DC said among the dead was a three-year old boy whose genitals were cut off by the bandits. The organs were later recovered from one of the killed bandits. Mr. Olando said police officers were searching the raided areas to recover the remaining livestock.

Somalia

Aidid Says Morgan Violated Cease-Fire; Seeks U.S. Help

EA2501161993 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] General Mohamed Farah Aidid, who is one of the warlords of Somalia, has called on the U.S. Government to intervene in the case of one of the factions fighting in Somalia which has violated the cease-fire agreement, which has started in Somalia. Gen. Aidid disclosed that his forces had surrendered many weapons to the U.S. Forces in Somalia.

He said that Gen. Mohamed Sa'id Morgan, who is a son-in-law of Mohamed Siad Barre, the former president of Somalia, had violated the cease-fire and was fighting in southern Somalia. Mohamed Farah Aidid accused Morgan of launching an offensive in southern Somalia. He said that Morgan's forces were 40 km from the important city of Kismaayo.

Gen. Mohamed Farah Aidid said that because he had handed over many arms to the U.S. Government forces in

Mogadishu he cannot defend himself against Gen. Morgan. He called on the U.S. forces to do something about Gen. Morgan's breach of the cease-fire. He called on Robert Oakley, the U.S. special envoy to Mogadishu, to pass his message on to the U.S. Government.

Chairman Alleges Siad Remnants Collaborate With Kenya

EA2501212493 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The Somali National Alliance [SNA] chairman, who is also the United Somali Congress [USC] chairman, met many foreign and local correspondents at USC headquarters at 0900 today. The chairman gave a general briefing on the cease-fire agreement of Addis Ababa, which stipulated a nationwide cease-fire. The chairman said that it is surprising that while the SNA organizations were fully observing the cease-fire, Mohamed Siad Barre's remnants were taking advantage of the cease-fire and the disarmament to launch attacks on many parts of Somalia bordering Kenya. The chairman added that Siad's remnants, in collaboration with the Kenyan Government, had inflicted loss of life and material to the disarmed and defenseless residents of the area. The chairman concluded by saying that if the UN operation in Somalia and the rest of the world could not do anything about these attacks, which are being organized from outside, the matter would take a different course.

SLA Spokesman Reports Defeat of Morgan 'Remnants'

EA2501213293 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali Liberation Army [SLA] today announced that the (Unitas) Alliance [as heard] had given orders to the remnants of Siad Barre led by Morgan, who had violated the cease-fire agreement signed in January 1993, which was to be implemented all over the country. [sentence as heard]

The SLA spokesman said that after the remnants had attacked Beerxaano in Jubbada Hoose Region, which was under the control of the Somali National Alliance and after Morgan and his remnants had rejected the (Unitas) order to leave by no later than 1000 today, to leave the technicals where they were, not to harm the people of the area, to vacate Doble within 24 hours, to leave the country, and to never recommence fighting in Somalia, the Morgan-led remnants launched an extensive attack on the (Unitas) Alliance forces.

All of the Morgan forces were either killed, forced to flee, or captured around Beerxaano.

The spokesman concluded by saying that any further details would be broadcast to you later, God willing.

Ali Mahdi Meets Director of Save the Children Fund
EA2401133493 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali nation, has met in his office Mr. Nicholas Linton, the director-general of the Save the Children Fund (SCF), and other members of the organization who paid him a courtesy call. The president and the director general discussed various issues, including ways of expanding SCF operations in the country, during their meeting.

Mr. Ali Mahdi, who delivered a short speech during the meeting, said that assistance was needed most in Somalia right now and that help was required for development and reconstruction programs for country. He continued by saying that peace would be realized and Mogadishu would overcome the division into north and south, and that the international community and the international organizations had a responsibility to start development programs for implementation.

Mr. Nicholas Linton thanked the president for the warm welcome accorded him and promised to play a big role in the development activities in progress in the country, especially saving Somali children from the problems brought about by war and famine. [passage omitted]

Angolan Official Meets de Klerk, Botha on Fighting

MB2501102193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0944 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 25 SAPA—Unidentified individuals and organisations operating out of South Africa are supplying military aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Angola's minister without portfolio, Lopo Nascimento, alleged on Monday [25 January]. President F W de Klerk had however given an assurance this weekend that the South African Government was not involved, Mr Nascimento said at a news briefing in Pretoria.

The Angolan minister discussed the situation in his country with Mr de Klerk, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and members of Interaction Council of former government leaders in Cape Town at the weekend. Mr Nascimento, who is returning to Luanda later on Monday, said proof of the aid to UNITA lay in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana reporting incursions of their airspace between South Africa and Angola. He had requested Mr de Klerk to ensure that South Africa was neutral towards Angola.

Mr Nascimento said a letter, requesting recognition of the Luanda government, had also been addressed to United States President Bill Clinton. The US had an important role to play in the Angolan process.

On allegations that a cargo plane from South Africa had been shot down in UNITA territory after ferrying supplies to the rebels, Mr Nascimento said he hoped to have details about the incident this week. He added that Zairian troops were also aiding UNITA, and said four captured Zairian soldiers would be paraded in public soon.

He believed UNITA was waging a campaign to capture oil installations because the movement aimed to use them.

But neither the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government nor UNITA could win the war. "We can win battles, but not the war," Mr Nascimento said.

South Africa should use its influence to "push UNITA to accept the peace accords and bring the democratic process into practice". Mr Nascimento said the issue of parties not accepting the outcome of elections could become a big problem in Africa as the continent faced a new era of multiparty democracy.

Botha Discusses Meeting

MB2501145893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Amid claims of South African support for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and denials from Mr. de Klerk's Government, an Angolan

Government delegation has met with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in South Africa. Mr. Botha described the talks as open and honest. He was on the line to Ken Daniels:

[Begin recording] [Botha] It was a good discussion, in the sense that the gentleman concerned asked whether the South Africa Government was still willing to play a role in an attempt to facilitate peace in that unfortunate country, and I indicated yes, we would be prepared to do so, but then I would have to have a very clear picture of what exactly it is that the two leaders would be prepared to commit themselves to. I also discussed the charges regarding the aircraft that went down in Angola and indicated to him that we had no information whatsoever, and that it was very unfair to send a story like that into the world without even being in a position to give particulars of the registration number and identity of the aircraft. But, by and large, I think at least it was a sign that they are still interested in assistance to try and resolve the problem of the war.

[Daniels] Did they ask about the South African Government's relationship with UNITA?

[Botha] No. They know by now, and the whole world knows by now, what this relationship is. The whole world knows, those who are well-informed with intelligence services, and they include the major countries of the world, the industrialized countries; all of them have good intelligence services. They know what's going on. They know there is absolutely no truth in any allegations that we are still militarily involved in Angola.

[Daniels] Do you think South African can play a part in bringing about peace in Angola?

[Botha] Our capacity would now be less, because the war has taken its course, with so much damage that has been done in the meantime, so much destruction, and of course, so many more people killed, which means so much more bitterness and hatred and emotion. But there is no alternative. In the end, either Angola is going to become a second Somalia, or the leaders decide that it is their duty and responsibility to make it their first priority to end the bloodshed. Very much the same, unfortunately, applies to us in South Africa. [end recording]

Botha: Savimbi Willing To Conclude Cease-Fire

MB2601075093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2058 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Cape Town January 25 SAPA—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said on Monday he was willing to conclude a ceasefire and participate in the political process in Angola "in a peaceful manner", according to South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha said in a statement released in Cape Town that he talked by phone with Dr Savimbi on Monday morning about the situation in Angola, which has been rocked by

renewed civil war after UNITA refused to accept the results of last year's general election.

"Dr Savimbi mentioned that he will be sending a delegation to Addis Ababa to attend a meeting with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and that he stands ready to conclude a ceasefire agreement and to proceed to participate in the political process in Angola in a peaceful manner," Mr Botha said.

He welcomed this development and urged both parties to reach a negotiated settlement.

He had asked Dr Savimbi about a C130 aircraft allegedly shot down in southern Angola, but Dr Savimbi said he had no knowledge of such an incident.

Mr Botha also said that during a discussion in Johannesburg on Sunday with Mr Lopo de Nascimento, former minister and senior member of the MPLA, he again asked the Luanda government to give details of the aircraft.

It was "rather difficult" to understand how claims could be made that a South African aircraft had been shot down when there was no evidence to that effect.

Pik Botha Urges UN To Extend Presence in Angola

MB2201183793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 22 SAPA—It was of crucial importance that the United Nations' presence in war-torn Angola should be extended, South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Friday [22 January].

Mr. Botha was responding to Portuguese President Mario Soares' appeal earlier this week to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi to halt the fighting in the southwest African country.

Dr. Soares called on the two Angolan leaders to resume dialogue under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Butros Butros-Ghali as a matter of urgency and to unequivocally reject war as a means to solve the present crisis in Angola.

In a brief statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Pretoria Mr. Botha said the South African Government fully subscribed to the appeal made by Dr. Soares.

"The Angolan leaders have no alternative but to meet each other and to commit themselves unconditionally to national reconciliation."

In addition, he said, "it is of crucial importance that the UN's presence should be extended in Angola".

Mr. Botha, who was last year declared persona non grata by the Angolan Government for allegedly aiding UNITA forces, said South Africa also remained willing to assist in facilitating peace and stability in Angola.

Moose Appointment Called 'Strong Signal' on Africa

MB2501085193 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Jan 93 p 11

[By Simon Barber in Washington: "Clinton's Top Diplomat Fulfills Mandela's Wish"]

[Text] President Bill Clinton has sent a strong signal that ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela will get what he wants out of U.S. policy on Africa—no major changes.

In Washington this week for Mr Clinton's inauguration, Mr Mandela paid tribute to outgoing President George Bush and said he hoped there would be no major change in course under the new administration.

The appointment of professional diplomat George Moose to succeed assistant Secretary of State for Africa Hank Cohen means it is likely that Mr Mandela will get his wish.

Mr Moose, the fastest rising African-American in the State Department, may owe his new job in part to President Clinton's commitment to "diversity".

There was also pressure from the Congressional Black Caucus that Washington's top Africanist be selected on racial grounds. But his colleagues say he was headed for the top anyway.

In the past, the 49-year-old New Yorker's career has chiefly been advanced by Republicans, starting with former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, whose attention he caught with a brilliant analysis of the Angolan civil war in 1976.

Mr Moose was promoted to desk officer for Rhodesia that September, and participated in Mr Kissinger's efforts to broker a Rhodesian settlement.

In 1978, he became deputy director of the State Department's Southern Africa bureau, serving under assistant Secretary Richard Moose before heading for the UN as deputy counselor for political and security affairs.

Former president Ronald Reagan's UN ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick, was generally scathing about officials who had served under Jimmy Carter, but she was impressed with Mr Moose's talents and kept him on for more than two years.

She then lobbied hard for him to be rewarded with his first ambassadorship, Benin, in June 1983.

Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker was equally impressed, and after a two-year stint back in Washington, he was given another African embassy—Senegal.

In 1991, Mr Moose was assigned as deputy US representative at the UN. He returned to Washington to serve on a task force overhauling the State Department's management system last year, and was asked to join the Clinton transition team after the election.

Charges of Murders by Police Being Investigated

Ten Investigators Appointed

MB2501163993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The government has released the names of the 10 officials who are to investigate allegations of police misconduct. The 10, who include six advocates, have been appointed in terms of the National Peace Accord. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel says the inquiry is to be carried out by a special police unit, under the supervision of a designated police general, and that complaints are to be referred to the officials. The appointments were made after the submission of the names of three candidates per region to Mr. Kriel by the Association of Law Societies and General Bar Council.

The 10 officials are: Mr. Christoffel Pouw of the western Cape; Mr. Mark Fletcher, northern Cape; Mr. Johannes R. [Orange] Free State; Mr. Henning Liebenberg, eastern Cape; Mr. John Melville, Natal; Mr. Jan Marais, eastern Transvaal; Professor Pierre van Warmelo, northern and far-northern Transvaal; Mr. J. Munnik, Witwatersrand; Mrs. Komatsu Moroka, Soweto; and Mr. Andries Huysamen, western Transvaal.

Exhumation Approved

MB2501200993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1927
GMT 25 Jan 93

[By Jon Rees]

[Text] Rustenburg Jan 25 SAPA—Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope on Monday [25 January] night granted SA Police [SAP] permission to proceed with the exhumation of several bodies of detainees allegedly killed while in police custody in South Africa.

The site of the graves is in the Kgalestad Trust Area in Bophuthatswana, about 10km from Rustenburg in the western Transvaal.

A large contingent of police and journalists were gathered at the site on Monday night in the wake of the expose by former municipal Policeman Johnny Mokaleg that police had tortured, murdered and then buried the bodies of political activists in the area as well as at two police stations near Pretoria.

Mr Mokaleg had earlier told a Rustenburg magistrate that his conscience had made him come forward with his chilling tale. He also had a pending lawsuit against the SAP for alleged illegal dismissal.

Despite their initial skepticism, police moved swiftly to deal with the allegations after they first appeared in the SOWETAN newspaper.

General Piet du Toit and General "Krappies" Engelbrecht were appointed to probe the allegations, while the SAP flew two journalists from the SOWETAN and Mr

Mokaleg in President F W de Klerk's helicopter to identify the alleged burial site.

The African National Congress, too, rushed their western Transvaal Branch Secretary George Mathuse and Regional Campaign Officer Patrick Chauke to the scene as observers.

In his shock allegations, Mr Mokaleg told police and a Rustenburg magistrate that he was part of a group of black and white police officers who tortured and killed four detainees on October 10, 1988, before burying them, one while he was still breathing.

He said up to 20 activists had been tortured, murdered and buried in a clandestine graveyard just inside the Bophuthatswana border in Kgalestad Trust land.

Mr Mokaleg alleged that among the graves was that of lawyer and Mamelodi Civic Association General Secretary Stanza Bopape, who police said escaped from custody on June 12, 1988, three days after his detention.

He was in handcuffs and leg-irons at the time of his alleged escape, and the incident prompted persistent allegations that police had murdered him and disposed of his body.

Mr Mokaleg also alleged on Monday that other murdered detainees were buried in the backyard of at least two police stations near Pretoria.

SAP spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said it had been established that Mr Mokaleg had been on duty at the time he claimed to have been involved in the murders.

Col Mostert said Mr Mokaleg had implicated people who had served in Welverdiend police station—known as the "house of horrors" and claimed to be a torture centre.

The police station was closed down and a number of policemen were suspended as a result.

"We will not stop to rest until this investigation is complete," said Col Mostert.

Asked how many people were suspected of being buried in the area, Col Mostert said: "We are still counting."

He added the police believed the allegations of torture, murder and burial by policemen were part of a propaganda onslaught.

"But on the other side, it could be true—and we could be sitting on something too terrible to contemplate."

No Bodies Found

MB2601102893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The search for the remains of some 20 South African political activists, allegedly tortured and murdered by the police in the late 1980's and buried in trust land in Bophuthatswana, has yielded nothing. The allegations were made by a former municipal policeman, Johnny Mokaleg, who pointed out the alleged burial site to a

special team of police investigators under general Piet du Toit after a four-hour search in the (Harastad) area near Rustenburg.

With representatives of the ANC and the Transvaal attorney general observing proceedings, two front-end loaders were in operation for two hours, but nobodies were unearthed. Mr. Mokaleg now claims that the remains were removed by the police. The site is being guarded and police forensic experts are to continue the investigation later this morning. A team of police investigators is to leave from Carletonville this morning for another site where, according to Mr. Mokaleg, other activists have been buried.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1053 GMT on 26 January adds: "Police dug up the back yard of the Welverdiend police station near Carletonville on Tuesday morning—but found no sign of the body of a detainee that former municipal constable Johnny Mokaleg claimed had been buried there."]

Government Gives Inkatha 'Dressing Down' at Talks

MB2201153093 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Jan 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Esther Waugh: "Govt, IFP in Heated Slanging Match"]

[Text] Cape Town—The Government gave the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) an extraordinary dressing down at last week's bilateral meeting, confidential documents in the possession of THE STAR reveal.

The crucial talks between the two sides—the first since IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi broke off contact with the Government last year—ended with a terse statement saying more discussions were planned.

But the documents show for the first time the depth of acrimony which actually existed.

It emerges that a memorandum presented at the meeting by the IFP so infuriated the Government delegation—led by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer—that a counter-memorandum was presented describing the IFP submissions as "the last straw".

When the talks started on Monday the IFP, led by national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, tabled a memorandum to the Government containing a series of serious allegations about Government-ANC [African National Congress] connivance in negotiations.

After its presentation the two parties adjourned until 12.30 pm on Tuesday. The meeting finished only 45 minutes later, after the Government had read out its counter-blast.

The confidential memoranda give a graphic picture of the anger that exists on both sides. In its no-punches-pulled memorandum the Government accused IFP leaders and the kwaZulu government of making "untrue and distorted allegations" about its behaviour in the negotiation process.

The Government said because of its special responsibilities to the process, it had resisted the temptation to react publicly to the IFP's provocation.

However, "the latest memorandum was the last straw: too many lies and distortions repeated once too often", the Government said.

It labelled the IFP memorandum as "blatant, untrue, hard propaganda".

The Government added: "Reading the document (and listening to it being read out to the meeting) leaves one with a sense of shocked disbelief that such a piece of banal nonsense could be produced from within the ranks of a respected political party and of the proud Zulu nation."

"The explanation clearly lies in the fact that this document was compiled by a person who is poorly informed, technically unqualified, and with questionable ulterior motives. It would appear that senior members of the IFP delegation had no hand in the compilation of the document".

In the original memorandum, which sparked the furious response, the IFP said there had been minimal co-operation between the two parties since the collapse of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2 in May.

It accused the Government of a strategy which aimed at creating a long and open-ended process of transition in which the Government and the ANC would share power.

The IFP added: "One could speculate how on earth the most secure offices and files in intelligence quarters were rifled to expose financial dealings which were aimed at making Dr Buthelezi look like the stooge the ANC says he was."

"The Official Secrets Act was obviously transgressed by someone in intelligence, and yet there are no Goldstone inquiries into the leaks."

Hitting back, the Government delegation said: "...when IFP delegates were absent from important Codesa meetings, or when IFP delegates had to operate without a mandate because they could not get one from their principals, or when IFP delegates entered into agreements that were afterwards not well received at home and then blamed others for their predicament, or when strange foreigners appeared as IFP delegates," it had actively promoted IFP interests.

The IFP should blame itself, and not other parties, for its perceived misfortunes at Codesa, the Government said.

The Government proposed that the two parties discuss their common ground and said: "The real leaders should talk to each other and play a decisive role throughout."

It warned the IFP that there were "forces" wanting to destroy the trust and common purpose between them.

"We cannot prescribe to one another who should be used as advisers, but we do ask that advisers should not be

allowed to dictate the terms and mood between us which is so vital for a sound and productive relationship," the Government said.

The next meeting between the two sides is scheduled for Wednesday.

—The Government-ANC *bosberaad* [bush summit] enters its third day today with no news of how the deliberations are going at a secret venue.

The STAR understands that today is the last day of discussions on violence-related matters, including the implementation of the September 26 Record of Understanding.

The next two or three days of the bush *indaba* [meeting] have been devoted to constitutional matters, including the reincorporation of TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and matters pertaining to elections.

A draft electoral law and the setting up of an election commission, including the ANC's Transition to Democracy Act of 1992, will also be discussed, according to reliable sources.

Government negotiators, led by Meyer, will then proceed to Cape Town after the *bosberaad*—the second between the two main political players since last month—for the official opening of Parliament next Friday [29 January].

Buthelezi Calls Government Memo Insulting

MB2201184293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1553
GMT 22 Jan 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 22 SAPA—The row between the government and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] deepened on Friday [22 January] when Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi accused its negotiators of using insulting and racist terminology in a memorandum sent to him.

He reacted to questions on an exchange of memoranda between the IFP and government at talks in Pretoria on Monday and Tuesday. The contents of the memoranda, which contained extraordinarily harsh language, was leaked to the press on Friday.

The talks are scheduled to resume on Wednesday January 27 and, Mr. Buthelezi said, a formal response to the government's memorandum of last Tuesday would be formulated by the party's Central Committee on Sunday.

He was quizzed after meeting the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, and Anglican Church primates at the University of Western Cape on Friday morning.

He rejected the government claim that "foreign", "poorly informed and technically unqualified" advisers had drawn up the IFP's memorandum and that senior IFP members in the delegation had not had a hand in it.

The IFP leader said he felt depressed at the government suggestion that a politician such as himself, with more than 30 years of political experience, should depend on advisers.

"Where were these advisers when I opposed apartheid for all these years? Why should I need them now when there are differences over the Record of Understanding?" he asked.

The talks earlier this week were aimed at removing differences over the Record of Understanding agreement the government signed with the African National Congress [ANC] on September 26 last year.

The IFP has publicly denounced the bilateral agreement as political connivance to strike a deal behind its back.

Its memorandum, delivered at the opening of Monday's talks, elaborated on this theme, saying there had been minimal cooperation between the two parties since the collapse of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] in May last year.

The National Party government was pursuing a strategy aimed at prolonging an open-ended process in which it would share power with the ANC, said the memorandum. It obliquely accused the government of conniving to expose certain financial dealings with Mr. Buthelezi in order to publicly brand him a stooge.

In return the government compiled and read a responding memorandum on Tuesday saying the IFP memorandum was the last straw with "too many lies and distortions repeated once too often".

A reading of the document, "leaves one with a sense of shocked disbelief that such a piece of banal nonsense could be produced from within the ranks of a respected political party and of the proud Zulu nation", said the government memorandum.

It further accused the IFP's Codesa delegates of absenteeism at important meetings, entering into agreements without mandates from their principals and of then blaming others for the unpleasant consequences back home.

The IFP had only itself to blame for its misfortunes at Codesa and should rather discuss common ground with the government and guard against forces wanting to destroy the trust and common purpose between them.

On Friday Mr. Buthelezi responded personally to the government memorandum by saying: "I regard it as an insult and as racist".

The views expressed in the IFP document were those of the party and he had never before heard the question of authorship being raised thus.

"I have faced a tougher government than this. I have faced Verwoerd and I do not think I will be easily intimidated on what I stand for."

The whole matter would be taken up again on January 27, concluded Mr. Buthelezi.

Government Meeting With ANC, IFP This Week

MB2401190593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1655 GMT 24 Jan 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 24 SAPA—The government is to make a supreme effort in talks with the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] this week to secure agreement on the resumption of multi-party negotiations.

Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer and his top negotiators continue bilateral talks with the ANC at a southern Cape nature reserve on Monday and Tuesday and then meet an IFP delegation in Cape Town on Wednesday.

Their main objective is to secure an agreement which will lead to multilateral talks soon, particularly some firm commitment by the ANC and IFP which will allow President F W de Klerk to report progress when he opens Parliament on Friday.

The government is also set to move ahead with the constitutional process without the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] or any other parties which persist in delaying it.

Late last week it formally notified the PAC that further meetings, until it cut links with its armed wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army, or suspended the armed struggle, were pointless.

The most likely next step will be the setting up of a preparatory meeting at which the main Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) parties can remove obstacles and set a date and agenda for a full plenary of an expanded negotiating forum.

The first obstacle is to overcome the IFP's suspicions against the government and the ANC which it perceives as ganging up to strike a bilateral deal behind its back.

On Sunday night Inkatha's Central Committee formulated a response to a harshly worded rebuke from the government at its last meeting on Tuesday. There was some optimism that Wednesday's meeting with the government would steer matters into calmer waters.

Meanwhile the government has told both the IFP and the ANC that it is now sick and tired of being a go-between and being accused from each side as being the champion or partner of the other.

Sources close to the cabinet said at the weekend that both sides had been told to get together and sort out their problems directly.

The ANC talks with the government started in Pretoria on Wednesday last week and was interrupted for the weekend.

The talks have already dealt extensively with security matters, particularly violence and the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, with legislative requirements preparing for the transitional phase and elections, land matters and some economic issues affecting the budget and particularly education.

Before adjourning for the weekend, constitutional principles were tabled and are due to be discussed this week. Neither party has been prepared to make any comment on progress thus far.

Buthelezi Seeks Public Meetings With Mandela

MB2501134393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 25 Jan 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the press office Inkatha Freedom Party on 25 January 1993]

[Text] The president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called on the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr Nelson Mandela, to immediately come together with him to a series of public joint meetings in all strife-torn areas.

In his appeal to Dr Mandela, the IFP president said the time was now long overdue for both the IFP and the ANC to show South Africa that they were "joining forces to eradicate violence from our midst."

If Dr Mandela agreed to do this, together they would "do something great for South Africa."

Dr Buthelezi said he was serious about peace and he knew that if Mr Mandela and he went from one strife-torn area to another to talk peace together from the same platform, a massive movement for peace would arise from their actions and "shame violence out of existence."

In an address to the people of Stanger and surrounding areas on Sunday evening, he said he would repeat this call at every opportunity and that he was ready "tomorrow" to meet with Mr Mandela for this purpose.

Such joint meetings would result in "vast throngs of people expressing the will for peace" and would result in South Africa "being liberated from the bonds of the fear of violence and intimidation."

Dr Buthelezi said he could not understand why "such a deal" was being made of joint delegations having to prepare for a meeting between the leaderships of the IFP and the ANC.

"The time has come for the doing away with the posturing, the skirmishing and the manoeuvring for peace. I say let there now be peace so that negotiations for democracy can commence in time for us to meet the 1994 deadline for a final constitutional dispensation. We can still do it," Dr Buthelezi said.

"I am ready tomorrow to meet with Mr Mandela because South Africa is at stake and the whole peace process is really in jeopardy."

ANC Responds

MB2601105393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956
GMT 26 Jan 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] have, over recent weeks, held a series of bilateral meetings with one objective: to address, in a comprehensive manner, all issues relating to ongoing violence and ensure the creation of a climate for free political activity and tolerance.

The delegations, headed by Jacob Zuma and Dr Mdlalose respectively, have identified and discussed a wide range of matters on which agreement from both organisations is required in order to help end the violence.

Ongoing discussions are aimed at resolving differences and laying the basis for a successful meeting between the leadership of both organisations, including Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The call by Chief Buthelezi for rallies to be addressed jointly with Nelson Mandela could form part of a comprehensive approach to combatting the violence. The ANC has no objection in principle to the ANC and IFP addressing joint rallies, but such events should be part of such a comprehensive approach currently under discussion.

The ANC looks forward to further discussions with the IFP so that all measures possible can be taken to address the violence and improve relations between the two organisations, both at leadership and membership level. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity
PO Box 61884
Marshalltown 2107 26 January, 1993

ANC Blames Security Forces for Natal Violence

MB2501133993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037
GMT 25 Jan 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Port Shepstone Jan 25 SAPA—The main reason for political violence around Port Shepstone was the role—both active and passive—of the security forces and of certain tribal authorities who abused their power, the African National Congress [ANC] alleged on Monday [25 January]. The allegations were made to a Goldstone committee hearing preliminary evidence on causes of violence, other than ANC-Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] rivalry, around Port Shepstone on Natal's South Coast.

In its submission the ANC admitted that "a primary trigger of current violence and intimidation remains the

rivalry between, the fight for territory and the control thereof by the IFP and the ANC". The ANC said however this rivalry was only a factor in the violence and was exaggerated.

Until the roles of the security forces and traditional leaders were investigated and their alleged abuses of power halted, it was unlikely peace would prevail, said the ANC. Evidence presented to the Goldstone committee revealed the security forces and tribal authorities had played and continued to play a key role in the violence around Port Shepstone on Natal's South Coast. The ANC requested the committee inquire into the security forces' alleged anti-ANC bias; atrocities against its supporters; tardiness in investigating complaints by ANC supporters; and the overlooking of atrocities committed by IFP members.

The ANC alleged residents in the area had lost all confidence in the security forces, and were reluctant to report matters for investigation and consequently "violence feeds on itself and continues unabated".

With regard to traditional leaders the ANC alleged that chiefs and indunas often worked with the security forces in attempting to prejudice the ANC. Traditional leaders were allowed to violate the law openly and if these people were investigated and proper steps taken against them, much progress would be made in eliminating violence, the ANC alleged.

According to the ANC's submission, despite positive developments in the peace process since a Goldstone commission sitting in Durban last month, the victims of past atrocities expected nothing less than a full-scale inquiry into a broad range of incidents including murder, assault, harassment and intimidation. "The victims concerned expect nothing less. They have made it clear they would feel betrayed should we even hint at adopting the attitude that we should let the past be."

Too many people had been killed, too much blood had been spilled and justice had to be seen to be done, the ANC said. The organisation added there was a pattern of conduct by certain elements of the security forces and tribal authorities which had to be investigated.

'Apparent Coup Attempt' Fails in KwaNdebele

MB2501162493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309
GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] KwaMhlanga, kwaNdebele, Jan 25 SAPA—An apparent coup attempt against the kwaNdebele Government by people described as former vigilantes ended in disarray on Monday.

A SAPA correspondent reported people on their way to work early on Monday (this) morning were stopped by the former vigilantes. Buses were forced to proceed to kwaNdebele government offices in kwaMhlanga.

The apparent intention was to demonstrate opposition to the government. It was suspected the vigilantes wanted to use the mass presence of people to stage a coup. SABC

[South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news described the incident as "an apparent act of resistance".

Residents told SAPA's correspondent the people responsible for stopping public transport were former members of a vigilante organisation known as "imbokotho" [grinding stone]. They said the vigilantes had formed themselves into a political grouping called the Sindawonye Progressive Party opposed to the administration of kwaNdebele Chief Minister Prince Mahlangu.

KwaNdebele police turned the buses away from the administration buildings and, when it became apparent to commuters that former Imbokotho members were responsible for disrupting commuter traffic, "people went on the rampage and attacked...the group". "Enraged commuters" accused the group of wasting their time and endangering their jobs. Local police stepped in to restore order.

SABC quoted local police as saying the group disappeared when officers arrived on the scene. No injuries were reported.

SAPA's correspondent quoted Prince Mahlangu as telling reporters the disruption of commuter traffic and its diversion to the government offices was a "foolish political event" aimed at disrupting peace gained by the present government.

He said he had been elected by the people and it was up to the people to tell him when they had had enough of his rule.

He said the offenders would be brought to book. Prince Mahlangu also challenged the Sindawonye Progressive Party to openly come forward and canvass support among the people of kwaNdebele.

Open Finding at Inquest on Academic's Death

MB2301113893 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 23 Jan 93 pp 1-2

[By Susan Smuts and John Perlman: "Open finding in Webster probe"]

[Text] The inquest on the death of Dr David Webster has failed to establish who was responsible for the Wits [Witwatersrand] University academic's murder.

"This inquest will not be content with any of the sacrificial lambs which have been thrown to it," said Mr Justice Michael Stegmann yesterday, as he delivered an open finding on the identity of Webster's assassin.

At the close of the seven week judicial inquest on the 1989 murder of the anti-apartheid activist, Stegmann said no proof beyond a reasonable doubt had been established that prime suspect Ferdi Barnard had been responsible for the murder.

The judge found that much of the evidence implicating the fired Civil Co-operation Bureau [CCB] agent had come from "trained, skilled and accomplished liars".

He said: "In my judgment, Ferdi Barnard is at this stage entitled to the benefit of the doubt."

Stegmann stressed that his decision was not final or binding. "For the present, the truth has not been brought to light," he said.

Maggie Friedman, Webster's girlfriend, said she was "a bit disappointed by the finding, but not surprised. But I am not prepared to say this is the end of it. Nobody has been found guilty but nobody has been found innocent either. There has not been a final binding decision.

"We will have to take it forward in whatever way. We will have to look at the judgment first, especially the legal aspects," she said.

Stegmann began his 4 1/2-hour judgment by ruling on precisely what standard of proof the inquest would have to apply in reaching its findings. Contrary to the submission by the Webster family's advocate that the court had only to find that a case existed "on the balance of probability", Stegmann ruled that the evidence had to be "beyond reasonable doubt".

Stegmann said that although a veil of secrecy had been thrown around the security organisation of the State, there was no basis for suspecting the involvement of Military Intelligence, the security police or the State Security Council in the murder. And while suspicion had come to rest on the CCB, neither the organisation as a whole nor the agents in its domestic branch, Region Six, had been shown to have planned or executed the murder.

Barnard had claimed he had been made a scapegoat after CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster had been incriminated by former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb. In his turn, Verster claimed the CCB was being made a scapegoat for all crimes committed by the security forces, and had been "thrown to the wolves" by his superiors in the SADF [South African Defence Force].

One of the most serious allegations against Barnard came from his former handler Lafras Luitingh, who claimed Barnard had boasted only days after Webster's murder that he was the killer. Luitingh had denied this to the 1990 Harms Commission into alleged police death squads.

Luitingh's claims had "switched around like a weather cock", Stegmann said. He was a disinformation expert who was accustomed to falsehood, the judge said.

Stegmann said he had had difficulty in assessing the contradictory evidence by members of the CCB "inner circles". He said he could not tell whether the conflict was between truth and falsehood or different levels of falsehood. The inner circle, made up of Luitingh, Verster and CCB information officer Derrick Louw (an alias), were skilled not only at lying but in the corroboration of their falsehoods, the judge said.

There was no reason to accept their evidence above that of former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst and the SAP's [South African Police] General Krapies Engelbrecht, who conducted an internal inquiry after the murder. Jurie Wessels, who appeared for the trio, had accused the generals of covering up in the investigation.

Verster had contradicted himself, and his evidence had to be treated with caution, the judge found.

He said he could not rely on the evidence by other witnesses who implicated Barnard, as their evidence was contradictory. They included Barnard's former employer Willie Smit, Smit's mother, and eyewitness Cornelius du Plessis.

The judge found there was also no evidence to prove Webster's murder had been authorised by the CCB. Without the missing project files—which disappeared during the Harms Commission—it could not be proved it had targeted the Wits anthropologist. The diary of CCB administrator Wouter Basson (also known as Christo Brits) made no reference to the assassination, and it was unlikely the murder could have been planned without Basson's knowledge, the judge said.

He rejected an argument by Eberhardt Bertelsmann, appearing for the Webster Trust, that CCB officers had incited their subordinates to murder.

Stegmann said the investigation into Webster's death would continue. Friedman said she believed the inquest "as a whole had got a lot into the open, exposed things and put pressure on the State. The frustration of the Harms Commission was that this stuff couldn't be heard and aired.

"At least people now know the details of the allegations," Friedman said. "And I believe that the inquests into the deaths of Anton Lubowski and Matthew Goniwe will be held in a different atmosphere. This inquest has set a standard for greater openness."

Security Members Reportedly Form 'Badger Unit'
MB2301123993 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 23 Jan 93 p 2

["Exclusive report" by Jacques Pauw: "'Rogues' band together in Badger unit"]

[Text] Some of South Africa's most notorious security force members, past and present, have banded together in a secret, well-trained and well-armed unit to protect their own interests.

Saturday Star can reveal that it is called the "Badger Unit", and former Civil Co-operation Bureau [CCB] operative and convicted murderer Ferdi Barnard belongs to it. He is allegedly known in Badger as "Lanco Heyns".

Its membership includes former CCB members, Military Intelligence operatives, security policemen and former

Rhodesian special-forces members. Saturday Star is in possession of 12 names, but understands the unit has at least 17 members.

At least seven of these were until recently employed by the Directorate of Covert Collection, the secret Military Intelligence unit at the centre of President de Klerk's purge of the SADF [South African Defence Force] last month.

According to military-linked sources, members include, besides Barnard: the former commander of the SAP's [South African Police] notorious Vlakplaas unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock; former CCB regional manager Staal Burger; former CCB co-ordinator Chappie Maree; Military Intelligence operatives Leon Flores, Anton Nieuwoudt, Eugene Reilly and Geoff Price; and Vlakplaas policemen Paul van Dyk, "Snor" Vermeulen, Charlie Chiatt and Willie Nortje.

The purpose of the unit was described to the Saturday Star in blunt terms:

"Concerned security force operatives have formed a self-defence unit to protect themselves and their fellow-members from any form of prosecution, retribution or revenge. If any government, present or future, dare to touch us, we will respond. If they take one of us, we will take 10 of them."

A police spokesman said yesterday the SAP viewed the allegations in a very serious light and would launch a thorough and comprehensive investigation.

Barnard yesterday angrily refused to respond to any allegations about Badger: "I will not talk to you about any efforts to protect myself and others."

Saturday Star was told that Badger had access to arms caches which include AK-47 rifles, Uzi machineguns, explosives and limpet mines. The arms were allegedly obtained from Vlakplaas members.

After the Vlakplaas unit was exposed in 1989 as a covert "hit squad", the unit was officially transformed from a counter-insurgency unit to an investigations unit for the Crime Intelligence Service.

The unit concentrates on investigating illegal weapons supplies.

It was reported this week that top officers at Vlakplaas, among them De Kock, were going to be axed at the end of next month as part of an ongoing purge taking place in Pretoria's security forces in preparation for interim government.

Although Badger has no formal command structure, De Kock is named as its unofficial leader. He is seen by other members as the most experienced and most skilled operative in Badger. In security circles he has the nicknames "Brille" and "Prime Evil".

According to sources, he was recently questioned by the National Intelligence Service about his future plans and apparent right-wing tendencies.

Badger even has its own emblem, a badger against a red-painted southern Africa. The emblem previously belonged to the Vlakplaas unit before it was officially disbanded.

Bophuthatswana President: Referendum on Returning to RSA

MB2601093593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2104 GMT 25 Jan 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Information Service of Bophuthatswana]

[Text] President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana told the Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Corporation in a news interview last night that Bophuthatswana would not rush or be forced back into a new South Africa.

He said the country would have a referendum to decide whether to return to South Africa or not, when the negotiations process had delivered definite results.

"For a referendum you must have a question, and what is to be the question now, when the so-called new South Africa is totally unknown? Do you ask the people 'are you prepared to join the new South Africa,' is that the question to be put to them?"

"Or would it be more reasonable to wait until the results of the negotiations and to say to them, this is what has emerged from the negotiations—now you decide, on the basis of the results, if you want to go back to South Africa or not" he said.

President Mangope repeated his belief in a confederal dispensation as a solution of southern Africa's political problems. He denied that Bophuthatswana had formed a political alliance with the Conservative Party, saying only that both rejected the record of understanding.

He explained that a confederal dispensation would mean more economic co-operation with South Africa.

"I have said as long ago as 1975 that I believe in a dispensation similar to the EEC and I stand very strongly committed to that".

He contradicted the assumption that relations between Bophuthatswana and South Africa have cooled down.

"I would rather say they are more open than they have been in the past, and they are much more forthcoming with what is on their mind, particularly of co-operation between us and South Africa on economic issues".

He admitted that it may have been partly due to Bophuthatswana's influence that stricter gambling laws are to be introduced in South Africa.

"We have been alarmed at the lawlessness in respect of the gambling in South Africa—we feel it is not in the interests not only of South Africa but of this region to have gambling that is totally uncontrolled".

When asked about ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela's demand for the reincorporation of the "bantustans", President Mangope pointed out that Mr Mandela was not referring to Bophuthatswana.

"He is on record, and we have a tape to prove this, promising he would never refer to Bophuthatswana in particular, as a bantustan," he said.

Paper Views Afrikaner Brotherhood's Future

MB2301171093 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans 15-21 Jan 93 p 11

[Article by Hennie Serfontein: "The Afrikaner Brotherhood: An Endangered Species"; first graf VRYE WEEKBLAD introduction]

[Text] How the heroes have fallen. The sudden paranoia of the once powerful Afrikaner Brotherhood [AB] in its 75th year of existence, its survival threatened by a democratic order, illustrates the remarkable tale of the demise of apartheid and Afrikaner nationalism perhaps better than the reforms since February 1990. It reminds one of the dinosaurs which dominated the world for so long, but are now only remembered in comic books and fossilized footprints. Hennie Serfontein, who 30 years ago began with the dramatic unveiling of this secret organization in the SUNDAY TIMES, recently got hold of a series of highly confidential AB documents which tell about the organization's existential crisis and its fanaticism to cling to secrecy.

A key factor in the reevaluation of the AB regarding its future is fear among some that a new government could ban it as opposing the charter of fundamental rights, or at least that it will be subjected to serious political and social pressure.

That seems to be so, judging from the intriguing AB document dubbed "The AB and the Future," currently being discussed at AB cells and regional meetings.

The AB's Executive Committee [EC] sent out a questionnaire in November last year to all its members, which served as a referendum among all 20,047 members on the future of the organization.

Much emphasis was placed on the fact that the opinion of each AB member must be heard and that every one had to complete the questionnaire. The memorandum requests chairmen to conduct the cell meetings in such a way that each member is afforded the opportunity to voice his opinion. "It is important to note that members reflect their views privately, and that no voting must be held within the branch."

Chairmen are specifically requested to invite exempted and retired members to the January and February meetings, so that they can also fill in the questionnaire. Each questionnaire is filled in separately and posted separately to the head office.

The EC warns in the document that the Afrikaner will in the future "not hold as many key positions, although its influence will still be very strong. The special link between the organization and its members in responsible circles will out of necessity change or even disappear."

The term "responsible circles" is a reference to the narrow link between the AB and the government.

The memo further states: "Sections and members will, therefore, have to depend more and more on their own action and influence in their local communities and on a broader context to accommodate the interests of the Afrikaner."

There is also reference to the fact that the proposed charter of fundamental rights must not allow discrimination based on race, color, or sex. But it adds: "Seeing that such a charter will also ensure the right to free association and disassociation, a private organization such as ours will exist legally, but would be subjected to more political and social pressure."

It would appear that many cells asked "whether a confidential Afrikaans organization such as ours would be permitted in a new dispensation. Will there not be pressure for the organization to be banned? Although we do not expect that this will be put as a demand in negotiations, or that it will be prohibited by any charter, we should nevertheless prepare ourselves for any possibility."

Some Brothers apparently think that the AB should disband because it could legally become banned. Others believe that it should stop existing as a confidential organization and become an open one—"an adaptation which has many implications", it was said.

But "the majority of the branches do not doubt that the organization should continue its existence to serve the interests of the Afrikaner even more." The EC has come to the conclusion that "the organization has to stay alive because its role and influence is needed in our people's lives." But its *modus operandi* must change, and the organization will have to make adaptations.

One explanation is that it would be better for the AB "to go about its tasks pro-actively with the focus on sustained, effective functioning in the new dispensation."

Since the 1991 Brotherhood conference, there has been an AB brainstorming session in January 1992, and another on 31 July and 1 August last year, to which representatives of regional councils were invited. A special Brotherhood conference later this year will make final decisions and bring about the necessary alterations.

Following the brainstorming sessions, the EC formulated the "mission of the AB" as follows: "In the light of its

Protestant religious foundation, the AB willingly accepts the responsibility of promoting all the interests of the Afrikaner to the advantage of the country and all its people."

However, the EC reconsidered the issue and replaced "its Protestant religious foundation" with "our Biblical foundation." The Memorandum declares unequivocally that membership, the approval of membership, and *modus operandi* will remain absolutely secret.

It is clear that the AB realizes that in the changed circumstances it will have to move fast. The memorandum states: "Contingency plans which take into account various future developments, must be drawn up. The EC has already prepared several plans, in particular with regard to headquarters' administration and activities. These plans will be regularly revised to keep pace with changing circumstances."

"The effective execution of contingency plans is affected to a degree by stipulations of the constitution, and therefore a change of constitutional course is necessary. Circumstances may dictate that speedy action be taken by the organization to overcome particular problems. But there are certain stipulations in the constitution which make speedy action impossible."

At present only a white male person can become a member, provided he is Afrikaans-speaking and a member of the Protestant faith, "of clean character and resolute, even in the maintenance of his Afrikanership."

As de Lange has already stated in public, the word "white" will fall away to avoid "possible problems."

The EC adds in the memorandum: "The selection process and requirements remain the same. A watering-down of Afrikaner principles is not envisaged. An important element in the selection process is that any person proposed for membership must be well known, must fit into the branch and the organization as a whole. He must be able to work comfortably within a small circle. His wife and family life must be known and fit in with the requirements of the organization. He must be an active member of a Protestant church, be a leader in his community, be prepared to serve for the sake of serving and not to promote his own advantage and benefit, show exceptional integrity, and in general be of good character and live an exemplary life. If on this basis people are accepted as being of like spirit, wouldn't they also be able to qualify simply on merit?"

"The omission of the word 'white' may not lead to large-scale local selection and installation of 'Colored Afrikaners' in the short term, but it must be quite clear that in time it could lead to Afrikaans-speaking people of color being proposed and installed on merit at local level."

The close cooperation between the AB and the Mounted Guard—in reality, the junior AB—must continue, the memorandum adds.

Women are certainly still not welcome, but there is a role for women: "Already this year a start was made on a method of

using to a greater degree the energies and influence of our womenfolk. It would appear that the method was successful. The circumstances in which the Afrikaner is going to find himself will make it necessary that we consolidate our energies still further by making greater use of the abilities of our womenfolk, without it necessitating that they become members of the organization."

It is proposed that a new organization "for the broader Afrikaans-speaking cultural community" be established to complement the existing public and covert organizations.

The EC says: "It will not be acceptable, however, if such an organization is formed by whites alone with the expectation that others will want to join. It is necessary that all groups of Afrikaans-speakers be involved as co-architects of such a movement.

"Such a new organization or movement will not replace the existing traditional cultural or other organizations. Nor will it affect the existence of the AB. The EC believes that an urgent look must be given to the rationalization of existing Afrikaans cultural organizations."

AWB Generals Reconfirm Loyalty to Terreblanche
MB2501103193 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
23 Jan 93 p 4

[Report by Inge Kuhne: "Every AWB General Declares Himself Loyal to Leader Terreblanche"]

[Text] "Every General" in the Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] yesterday again declared himself "completely loyal" to the organization's leader Eugene Terreblanche.

This was done after allegations in THE WEEKLY MAIL in which it was said that he had been pushed aside in a "coup" to allow members of the general staff to take over the reins.

According to the report, militant members of the general staff under leadership of the Orange Free State generals, had taken over control of the AWB. Personal grudges against Mr. Terreblanche, as well as his reluctance to lead the organization in a more militant direction, gave rise to the situation.

Mr. Terreblanche is reportedly being tolerated just because many AWB supporters cannot imagine the AWB without him.

Mr. Terreblanche's private secretary, Danie Small, passed it off as "ridiculous".

"We really do not know from where the rumors originated. The entire general staff is fully behind Mr. Terreblanche. He cannot just be stripped of the leadership in this manner, especially in view of the fact that 20 years of his life have been sacrificed to the party."

The AWB's executive committee and general staff said in a statement yesterday that they heard about the rumors "with great surprise".

The AWB's president himself had created the commandos, appointed the generals and was also responsible for its structuring. The AWB's hierarchy and the commandos were approved and appointed two years ago during the organization's summit. No changes have been made since.

The rumors were further passed off as "disinformation by liberals and communist forces who are getting panicky" about the AWB's growth.

Minister Introduces Education Renewal Strategy
MB2601113293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030
GMT 26 Jan 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town January 26 SAPA—The government was committed to converting South Africa to a non-racial country and foresaw a non-racial government within a year, the minister of national education, Mr Piet Marais, said on Tuesday. Dismantling racialism in education would start as soon as possible, particularly that inherent in the own affairs system.

Introducing a new education renewal strategy to the media, he said legal refusal to admit a pupil on the base of colour to any own affairs school was still possible but it was doomed. There was no need to wait long for the start of de-racialising the school system, "but completion will take a little longer".

Legislation underpinning the 14 education departments had to be amalgamated and reduced to five or six manageable pieces of legislation. Although restructuring education, particularly along the regional lines envisaged, would have to go hand in hand with the constitutional process.

"But one thing on which we have general agreement is that we need to remove the racial aspect from education as soon as possible. This government is committed to converting South Africa to a non-racial country as far as its structures are concerned. That is why we envisage a non-racial government a year from now."

"Own affairs allow communities to deny enrollment on the grounds of race, but the life expectancy of such possibilities will be removed quickly to ensure no pupil can be denied access on the base of race."

Decisions regarding the implementation of the new strategy were still to be taken by the Cabinet but he hoped to give parliament more information next week during debate on the president's opening of Parliament address.

ANC PWV Outlines Election Campaign Tactics
MB2401163593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438
GMT 24 Jan 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress: "Programme of Action"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional General Council 1993 held at Jiss Centre on Saturday 23 January

Phase one: Activist motivation and consolidation of structures

Building of elections structures at branch and sub-regional levels. Development of manual for door-to-door campaign. All ANC policies to be simplified into a manual. All branches to do community profiles. Recruitment of volunteers for elections. Rebuilding street and block committees in all townships. The calling of mass meetings to meet with MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] formations, civics, student and other democratic organisations.

Phase two: Door-to-door (DTD) information dissemination on ANC policies and membership recruitment drive

All interim branches to be launched. A visit to all branches by organisers to take place. To complete the establishment of all elections structures at local and sub-regional levels. To do door-to-door for ID's and voter education. To organise fund raising events at local and sub-regional level. All sub-regions to have identified one person per hundred voters.

Phase three: "Votes for all" election campaign

Reaching out to more than 5 million potential voters in PWV

Phase one

Six weeks 25 January - 7 March 1993

To deepen the understanding of ANC membership on the policies of the ANC and to consolidate all policy committees/departments, branches and sub-regional structures. Activities Week one and two: activists education and information Sub-regional two-day workshops where every policy committee sends a representative to the workshop to explain the ANC policy on education, health, economics, housing, arts and culture etc.

These workshops must also make space for input on voter education with particular reference to voter registration and how to vote. Please note that this phase requires the entire ANC PWV machine to be involved. The sub-regional workshop must be made compulsory for the executive members in each branch.

Week two and three: door-to-door (DTD) branch blitz

Compulsory branch members meeting (which can include other mass formations) to report back on the two-day workshop. Form volunteer groups and divide your area/townships. Educate the volunteers on voter education and door-to-door campaign role.

Massive door-to-door blitz in each area. Information giving and gathering must be the general focus of this exercise. Each branch to undertake their own work in local areas. Activists have now been prepared at the two-day

workshop for this exercise. Recruitment could be undertaken in this space as an additional function to information giving and receiving.

Requirements from the media sub-committee:

Pamphlets: "What Does the ANC Say About Housing, Education, Health, Welfare, etc". A brief of every policy translated into language people understand and in different languages. Activists manuals on DTD media: training on propaganda work—graffiti, posters, pamphlets street calls: loud hailing in the streets. Training also. Posters: inviting local community to public events.

Week three and four: extending engagement with other structures

Direct engagement with all structures and members of the community. Engage all MDM and PF [Patriotic Front] formations in your areas/townships. Extend to other organisations in your community, business, welfare, service, churches, education sectors, youth clubs, cultural groups, sports bodies.

House meetings, visits to sports grounds during games, minipolicy conferences at branch level not only for ANC members but for the entire community. Hold meetings with speakers giving input on a policy and allow people to question. This will give us a mechanism to measure how our policies are being received. Voter education must be given a space at each meeting. Remember that we are embarking on the process defining the voter support for the ANC.

Focus on the health crisis should be introduced here, the government intends to fire many health workers as a result of privatisation. We also need to focus on a "free the airwaves campaign" during this phase.

Week five and six

Sub-regional evaluation of phase one and networking meetings with other organisations in preparation for phase two. Each sub-region must have a compulsory meeting to receive branch reports on how many homes were visited, what was the reaction of the community, what questions did they ask. By the end of this phase we must have achieved a sense that activities are motivated. Potential voters educated and that the community has a good understanding of our policies.

Phase two

Ten weeks commencing 15 March to end of May

The aim of phase two is to conduct a follow up on the blitzes and carry out intensive DTD work eg house visits for at least five minutes. Consolidating the communities understanding of the ANC and making inroads into swing voters (people who do not know who to vote for) consolidating our structure and disciplining our organisation machinery into a working machinery. Prepare for the

sub-region summits to end violence. Engage other organisations on free political activity, tolerance and peaceful co-existence and bilateral talks aimed at ending violence, killings and suffering.

Week one, two, three and four

Meetings with all sectors in the sub-region. Churches, civics and consolidating the tri-partite structures on the ground.

Begin intensive DTD campaign work which will also be used to inform the community about the sub-regional peace summits.

Work for one mass meeting in a stadium or city hall in each of the six sub-regions where national speakers are invited to address the people on policy matters and the ANC election platform. Media workshops on the first two weeks of this phase to begin to develop a poster making and pamphlets making machinery for each branch and included in pendent from the regional resources. (learn to make posters by hand and the aid of silk screens) and increase the graffiti in your areas.

Sub-regional evaluation meeting to ensure what work has been done.

Weeks five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten

Public debates in each sub-region where we invite the opposition to give their views and where we give ours and allow the community to raise questions.

Intensify voter education and have a second set of blitz material ready, simple posters and pamphlets which show people the right way to vote in plain and simple language about for example "what voting polls mean".

Each sub-region to host one election fund raising event. One which will not require national speakers but will allow the use of local and regional activities to set the tone.

Regional general council to help in the evaluation of the entire process and map out the third and fourth phases.

Phase three

Beginning end of May

1. Votes for all in the mass driven election campaign. 2. This phase can be linked with sub-regional conferences with the civic on housing action plans. 3. Education action plans with the teachers unions and Cosas. 4. Intensive public events and more door-to-door work. 5. Within the three phases, peace work on the ground, will be intensified in the following areas: to open political space; to consolidate the confidence and support of our people to have hope in their future. 6. The task group will intensify their work and reach out at minority groups. The ANC is the first organisation to advocate non-racialism in South Africa. It is the principle for which we fought and that which we will keep alive in our organisation. 7. The organising and political departments who have identified their tasks and assignments will among other activities visit all

branches, indict the leadership of the branches, launch all the interim branches, reach out in all areas in which we do not have branches. 8. The political department will intensify the political awareness of our members, the new members and about the process of negotiations and feedback from the masses within the three phases of our campaign (POA). 9. This phase will mark the consolidation of the election campaign to ensure that we deliver voters to the polls to vote in the first non-racial, democratic election.

25 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB2501145793

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Parliament 'Whimpers Towards its Death'—"Parliament convenes next week to sign its own death warrant," asserts a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 24 January. "The government is determined to enact legislation to establish a transitional executive council which will in turn prepare for national elections, probably early next year. It does not matter that relations between the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party have descended to the point of vituperation, or that the lesser parties who sat so proudly and importantly at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] have fallen away: the Verwoerdian republic is exhausted, and whimpers towards its death." The secret bush meetings between the government and the African National Congress, ANC, "must expand into a national debate, and it must do so before solutions are set in concrete. Nothing is more certain that a solution which ignores important or powerful minorities, or which fails to encapsulate the broad sense of the people, will be challenged as 'elitism'. Democracy must, after all, be democratic."

THE CITIZEN

Lifting Sanctions No Investment Guarantee—Commenting on Nelson Mandela's offer to recommend the lifting of sanctions if business cuts unemployment and freezes retrenchments, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 January in its page 6 editorial says: "Even then, there will be no rush of money from overseas investors, who are more than wary of conditions in South Africa. If there is no settlement that is acceptable to the major parties and organisations, the violence will continue....Foreign investors will also be watching what kind of government takes office in the new South Africa—and what kind of policies will be introduced if it turns out to be an ANC government. Foreign investors have seen the terrible state of African countries taken over by 'liberation' organisations, and they will not risk their money if South Africa goes the same way as some of its neighbours."

CP-Inkatha Alliance 'Threat'—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 January says the "'serious differences'" reported at talks between the government and the IFP "were not unexpected....The IFP

has a feeling (not confined to it) that the government is intent on reaching an agreement with the African National Congress to share power in the initial period after the new South Africa is born....One has a feeling that the government is not aware of the resistance building up among Whites to a transitional or interim government or any deal with the ANC. It tends to discount the threat of a CP [Conservative Party]-Inkatha alliance, yet that threat is a real one—and if there is a link-up between the two, this country will be in serious trouble."

BUSINESS DAY

Inquest Uncovers 'Truth' About Covert Units—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 January in a page 6 editorial says the Webster inquest showed that "part of the truth, suspected when David Webster was shot in 1989, is that shadowy units paid by the state assassinated people here and abroad....Webster's assassin may have been revealed had the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] not destroyed evidence sought by the Harms Commission; no action has yet been taken against those responsible. The CCB is 'disbanded' but the closing down keeps its chief, about whom judges have been less than complimentary, in comfortable employment. Dismissed members turn up at a new covert unit; dismissed again, they may find another way to tap covert funds. The unsavoury past we suspected. The surprise is the unsavoury present."

* Locally-Made UPS Units for Chinese Computers

93AF0292G Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 11 Dec 92 p 54

[Text] An order for 11 uninterruptible power supply (UPS) units to support computer systems in universities in mainland China has been placed with Johannesburg-based UPS manufacturer Meissner Power Systems.

The Meissner units supplied in the latest order are all MP200 10kVA systems, reports marketing director Neill Schreiber.

"Conditions in which the units have to operate are arduous because of temperature extremes and voltage swings from 180V up to 260V.

"Apart from reliability and the capability to withstand rigorous conditions, long discharge times are also required," he says.

Schreiber adds that there are "tangible signs" that doors are opening for South African products in many overseas markets.

"For example, Australia and New Zealand, which would have absolutely nothing to do with us as little as a year ago, are now talking to us with enthusiasm," he says.

The company has also established agencies in Kenya, Swaziland, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe and is negotiating in other countries.

* Industrial Espionage Gadgets: Demand Increasing

93AF0292H Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 11 Dec 92 p 54

[Text] A Johannesburg-based company provides industry with state-of-the-art products and services to fight white-collar crime, shrinkage and industrial espionage.

MD Dave Miller of the Bruma Lake company says the increasing resourcefulness of criminals has put the skills of the private investigator at a premium.

"Electronic surveillance and counter-surveillance equipment, the nucleus of this profession, is in ever-increasing demand," says Miller.

Dispelling what he calls the "James Bond" image that bugging and anti-bugging equipment has, Miller stresses this technology belongs firmly in the hands of industry.

"Our telephone guards, which prevent telephone tapping and the telephone scrambling systems we supply are very popular with large companies like mining houses at the moment," he adds.

The company also supplies non-lethal personal protection products, such as shock briefcases, large enough to carry substantial amounts of cash, which can be remotely triggered to deliver a 45,000 V shock that will stun any assailant.

Another briefcase, similar in appearance to others on the market, contains a tape recorder which is activated using a thumb-switch below the handle.

A bionic wall-listening device can clearly record a conversation on the other side of a standard wall, says Miller.

* Denel: Commercial Orientation Examined

* Five Groups

93AF0293A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 4 Dec 92 p 15

[Article by Karen Sutton; first paragraph ENGINEERING NEWS comment]

[Text] "Denel was established to retain technology that would otherwise have been lost as a result of reductions in the defence budget over the past number of years. Due to the corresponding decline in the demand for armaments existing manufacturing facilities became available for the production of commercial products," said MD Johan Alberts at the launching of Denel in April this year. Since then, certain structural changes have occurred within the company and THE ENGINEERING NEWS staff writer Karen Sutton examines the various divisions which now comprise Denel as well as how commercially orientated their manufacturing has become.

Denel is divided into 23 divisions with an estimated turnover of R2.9-billion and assets valued at R3.8 billion.

There are five main groups within Denel: the Systems group; Manufacturing group; Informatics and Properties group; Engineering Services group; and the Aerospace group, which collectively employ 15,000 people.

Systems

The Systems group consists of five divisions: Eloptro, Kentron, LIW, Mechem Consultants and Musgrave.

Eloptro is a manufacturing concern specialising in electro-optics. Its product range includes night-vision products, lasers, thermal imaging cameras, optical sighting systems and coated optical components.

Kentron is involved in electronic systems and precision engineering and supplies the military and commercial markets with systems, sub-systems and components such as electronics, missiles, remotely piloted aircraft, inertial navigation, energy and instrumentation.

Heavy engineering division LIW develops and supplies products in various engineering disciplines nationally and internationally. Existing technology is utilised in the best interests of industry.

Mechem Consultants supplies engineering services that will result in quick and effective solutions in the fields of special vehicle designs, training techniques, vapour detection systems and bomb detection equipment.

Lastly Musgrave manufactures and supplies hunting rifles and sporting equipment, including precision engineering components as subcomponents for other product systems.

Manufacturing

There are six divisions within the Manufacturing group. Advena develops, produces and maintains electro-mechanical systems as well as metallurgical products for the aerospace and other commercial industries.

Cementation is involved in metal forging for Denel while Naschem develops and manufactures explosives related products for mining and industry, project design and project management.

Pretoria Metal Pressings (PMP) manufactures small and medium calibre hunting and commercial ammunition as well as brass and copper components, strips and accessories used especially in the mining industry.

Somechem develops and manufactures propellants, speciality and commodity chemicals over a wide spectrum from paints to food and mining chemicals.

Swartklip Products is involved in the development and manufacture of pyrotechnics, rimfire and shotgun ammunition, sporting ammunition and commercial pyrotechnics such as marine distress flares, signal flares and various smoke generators. Also manufactured are kiln cartridges to remove slag deposits in furnaces.

Informatics and Properties

The Informatics and Properties group of Denel consists of Infoplan, Excelsa, Bonaero Park and Denel Properties, MediaMakers, Denelpen and Umed.

Infoplan utilises computer and computer related technology to develop and maintain information related systems.

Excelsa provides technical computer management services and Bonaero Park and Denel Properties are involved in property management and property development.

MediaMakers is an advertising agency and video production unit while Denelpen administers and manages the pension fund.

Umed is involved in medical scheme management and administration.

Engineering

The Engineering Services group comprises Denel Management Services (DMS), Gennan and including Gerotek, Mexa including Armatron and Ergotech.

DMS manages turnkey projects, Gennan is involved in systems engineering, and Gerotek handles vehicle testing and environmental testing and evaluation.

Mexa's activities cover systems analysis including statistics, operations research, ergonomics, dynamics modelling and organisational development.

Armatron offers engineering services in logistics management and ballistics modelling while Ergotech controls industrial ergonomics.

Aerospace

Finally the Aerospace group is comprised of Houwteq, Overberg test range and Simera which also includes Atlas Aviation.

Houwteq investigates the utilisation and integration of advanced aerospace technologies for the establishment of commercially viable space ventures in the international market.

Overberg test range renders support to the aerospace industry by measuring accurately and safely the behaviour of high velocity systems.

Simera and Atlas Aviation are involved in the development, production and logistic support of fixed and rotary wing aircraft for both military and civil application as well as the production of gas turbine engines and related sub-systems from local materials. Training of technical labour for the local aviation industry is also undertaken.

* Housing, Building Projects

93AF0293B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 4 Dec 92 p 16

[Text] Through its property management (Bonaero Park) and property development (Denel Properties) organisations, Denel has invested in excess of R550-million in various housing and commercial building projects over the years.

Bonaero Park was founded in 1965 as a fixed property holding company for Atlas Aircraft Corporation which erected the aircraft factory at Kempton Park.

General manager of Bonaero Park and Denel Properties Petrus Potgieter spoke to THE ENGINEERING NEWS about the progress the company has made in the last 28 years and the new direction it is now taking.

"Bonaero Park's first project was the planning and proclamation of Bonaero Park township, 2 km to the north of the premises where the Atlas aircraft factory was being erected.

"Today Atlas is known as Simera, and is also a division of Denel," says Potgieter.

More than 2,000 houses and flats were erected in Bonaero Park and Impala Park, a suburb of nearby Boksburg, while at the same time, a number of existing flat buildings in Kempton Park were purchased.

Housing Developments

In the last 20 years, Bonaero Park has been involved in a number of housing developments all over South Africa to assist the various companies which today form the core of the Denel group.

"The first complete project was at Firgrove, Somerset West, where the road, electricity, water reticulation and water-borne sewerage services were provided," says Potgieter.

In the late 1980s the company developed living quarters in the Overberg where employees of Overberg Test Range at Bredasdorp were to stay. Three hundred houses and flats were erected, some of which were sold to the South African Air Force.

As a subsidiary of Denel, Bonaero Park administers Denel Properties, which is becoming increasingly involved in property development.

"Bonaero Park has always been involved in housing but now through Denel Properties, it is moving away into other sectors namely commercial and industrial," comments Potgieter.

In 1990, the company became involved in developing the Erasmuskloof Valley in eastern Pretoria.

"Kasteel Park was our first commercial office block consisting of five buildings with a total area of 25,000 m² high quality office accommodation," says Potgieter.

The development cost an estimated R55-million.

Other activities in the valley include the development of 103 erven in Kasteel, so-called after the nearby Erasmus Kasteel, where 40 houses to be sold have already been completed.

Potgieter reports that other developments include a sectional title scheme consisting of 18 units which is nearing completion.

Office Projects

In addition, a 6,000 m² office complex consisting of three 2,000 m² blocks is being planned on erven north of Kasteelpark.

He comments that all these projects will be built on land already acquired by the company.

By December this year, another R4-million development will be complete: the residential township known as Montana which consists of 58 one-hectare plots north of Pretoria.

All units, which are provided with tarred roads, municipal water and electricity, will be protected by security fencing with access only through a manned entrance gate.

* Commercial Castings

93AF0293C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 4 Dec 92 p 17

[Text] As the foundry and forge department of Denel-owned Simera, Boksburg-based Telcast originally specialised in manufacturing products for the aircraft industry.

Since its inception in 1973 Telcast has expanded and major activities now include investment castings such as vacuum castings, sand castings, die castings, precision forging and high-technology support.

General manager Peter Goode says Telcast has commercialised to such an extent that the majority of its sales are now to outside companies.

"Defence cut-backs announced by Denel have justified Telcast's decision to diversify into the private sector," says Goode.

"Telcast provides automotive companies with a range of castings including engine components such as water pumps, manifolds, tappet covers and gearbox housings," says Goode.

The mining industry is also seen to be of major importance to Telcast whose products include coal borers and hydraulic transmission housings.

Another interesting market in which Telcast has developed is the field of surgical implants.

"Telcast forges titanium hip joints used in hip replacements for the local and overseas medical market," says Goode.

Materials regularly used in various applications include magnesium, titanium, aluminium, stainless steel, and aluminium bronze.

"With the benefit of in-house spectrographic chemical analysis, the company can offer an unsurpassed range of metals controlled to the highest standards," says Goode.

He says Telcast is the only manufacturing organisation in Africa capable of producing magnesium sand castings.

The investment foundry of Telcast produces nett, or near nett shape components from 10 g to 20 kg, in a range of alloys, including aluminium, steels, stainless steel, super alloys and alloys of nickel, cobalt and copper.

Goode says the ceramic shell technology used in the investment casting facility guarantees dimensional stability within very tight tolerances resulting in a minimum of subsequent machining operations and an excellent surface finish.

"The investment foundry is particularly suitable for the casting of intricate and sophisticated products, including high strength and critical applications where product failure could cause loss of life," says Goode.

The production of sand castings from a wide range of light alloys to close tolerance calls for expertise in patternmaking, says Goode.

Castings are produced from magnesium and all aluminium alloys, with component mass ranging from 100 g to 800 kg.

The sand foundry produces a diverse range of products including gas turbine engine parts and gearbox casings.

The manufacture of gravity die castings is supported by some of the most advanced process control equipment and techniques available.

He reports that Telcast's high technology Precision Forge Plant is one of the few of its kind in the world, producing components to the highest standards of accuracy.

"Few other foundries have such comprehensive facilities which include X-ray equipment dye-penetrant, magnetic particle crack detection, pressure testing, with laboratory and spectrographic analysis for complete material control," says Goode.

* Somchem Division

93AF0293D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 4 Dec 92 p 18

[Text] When South Africa's first multi-stage rocket lifts off the launching pad in 1995, Somerset West-based Somchem claims that a major portion of its components will have been produced by the company.

A division of Denel, Somchem has developed and produced a wide range of advanced chemical and engineering products in the past 20 years.

In 1964, companies later incorporated into Somchem began manufacturing nitrated compounds. Somchem registered in 1972 and the emphasis shifted to the development of technologies which international constraints had made unobtainable from overseas.

A company spokesperson tells *THE ENGINEERING NEWS* that in anticipation of the formation of the Denel group, Somchem began to branch out into a variety of commercial developments in 1990.

"The company's expertise, multi-disciplinary approach and experience in life cycle product management have stood it in good stead," he says.

From its base in the western Cape, Somchem offers comprehensive research, design, development, manufacturing and product support services to clients both locally and overseas.

It is active in a number of fields ranging from heavy industry and construction to agriculture and medicine.

Chemical production is centred at Somchem's Wellington factory where the bulk of products such as carboxymethyl cellulose (used in such varied areas as mineral processing and detergents), tartaric acid (primarily used in the production of wine and foodstuffs), industrial nitrocellulose (used in paints), and nicotinamide (for animal feeds) are manufactured.

The firm's Somerset West facility is where innovative multi-disciplinary engineering comes to the fore; in the production of composite materials, glass-reinforced polyester pipes, marketed under the name Vectus Pipes, have been successfully introduced.

Somchem is also active in the field of medical electronics and has produced a number of highly sophisticated devices such as Infantec (apnoea monitor), Ceregraph (EEG/EMG monitor), Pomux (pulse oximetry multiplexer) and Biovent (respiratory monitor) which have been greeted with great enthusiasm by the medical community both here and abroad.

The company's total life cycle product support philosophy will also play an integral role in the latest addition to its product range, Nexus Paints, targeted primarily at the institutional and industrial market where Somchem's service includes an on-site analysis of customer needs as well as a comprehensive product and application recommendation.

"Our experience in all of these spheres is being utilised in the development of South Africa's first multi-stage rocket which will place communication satellites into polar orbit beginning in 1995, taking South Africa truly into the space age," claims the spokesperson.

*** Advena Laboratories**

93AS0293E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 4 Dec 92 p 19

[Text] Situated 25 km west of Pretoria, Advena Central Laboratories, a division of Denel, is involved in the development, production and marketing of advanced electro-mechanics, chemical energy products and materials to industry.

General manager Gert Enslin says Advena's expertise is centered around a number of functions such as the development of sophisticated electro-mechanical equipment, cladding and forming of sheetmetal, metal and metal alloy production as well as detonation driven automatic decoupling, activating and safeguarding devices.

"It has recently entered the commercial market with explosive clad material," says Enslin.

Cladded plates can be supplied in various sizes and thicknesses as well as in a variety of material combinations such as copper/steel, stainless steel/carbon steel; nickel/steel; titanium/copper; titanium/steel and other exotic alloys.

Cladded material is used mainly in the chemical industry for pressure vessel and heat exchanger manufacturing. Other application areas include transition joints for electrical busbars and pipe joints between non-compatible materials like aluminium/copper/steel.

Due to the ability of some materials to harden very quickly, shock waves can be applied to form some of these materials into a die, where it is not possible with conventional spin or press methods.

"In conjunction with Allied Equipment Manufacturers, Advena supplies a range of explosive charges to underground and open-pit mines for secondary blasting," says Enslin.

The Cone-pak is easily applied, requiring no drilling. It produces little fling rock and is suitable to be used near underground services. Various models are available to cover a large range of rock sizes.

Electro-mechanical capabilities range from design, through prototype construction, comprehensive environmental testing and industrialisation to small-lot production of equipment and systems.

Typical products include mechanical systems such as pressuriser/dehydrators for radar systems, medical equipment incorporating hospital embedded electronic micro-controllers and pneumatics such as sophisticated ventilators.

Facilities are available for production for both through-hole and surface mount technologies. Clean-rooms for the production of ultra reliable electronic modules complemented by environmental test facilities capable of vibration, temperature, humidity and pressure simulation are available as a stand-alone service. The environmental test facility is licensed for components and systems containing explosives to the equivalent of 30 kg TNT.

Consultation on electronic design and structural design is available as a separate service, such as reliability modeling.

Advena is the sole manufacturer of tungsten composites in South Africa, says Enslin.

"The nominal compositions of both tungsten copper and tungsten silver are manufactured to the client's requirements with the most popular copper or silver mass contents ranging between 7 per cent and 30 per cent within a 1-per cent tolerance if required.

"Advena has become known to its present clients as a reliable supplier with short delivery times, equal or better quality to the imported material at competitive prices," he says.

With the acquisition of a hot isostatic press (HIP), Advena has positioned itself at the higher technology level of HIP operators.

"the functional and operational specifications of their HIP and the variety of cycle options (which includes rapid cooling) is such that even if compared with equipment in the international environment, Advena could be judged as a front runner in this specific technology," says Enslin.

*** Media Division**

93AF0293F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 4 Dec 92 p 19

[Text] Monument Park-based MediaMakers is the media division of Denel which provides specialised full-service advertising and all the facilities of a highly focused production and publishing house.

General manager Fred Nel says MediaMakers specialises in providing a comprehensive service for marketing campaigns as diverse as high technology systems and tourism.

"In addition to providing production facilities for the main client Denel, MediaMakers is a profit-centre in its own right and its clients vary from parastatal organisations to industries and business concerns," says Nel.

MediaMakers offer a wide range of services including media planning and placement (local and international); marketing, corporate and training video productions; promotional material, plaques, signage; specialised copy and script writing; complete photographic services; print and magazine campaigns; print advertising campaigns; TV and radio commercials; graphic design and layout; speaker support material; point of sale material and video animations.

"MediaMakers' strength lies in its ability to meet clients' requirements by providing an integrated value-for-money service which is on-time and on-budget," reports Nel.

This is achieved through hard work, production expertise, experience and hi-tech state of the art equipment and production facilities, he says.

Future projects include the hiring, acquisition and trading in high level industrial video equipment, and the extension of its computer generated video-animated facilities, which already compare with the best the local industry has to offer.

MediaMakers is poised to make its mark as a one-stop, hi-tech production house, says Nel.

Angola**President Urges International Isolation of UNITA***MB2501200593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 25 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Despite the ongoing clashes between Angola's main factions, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government hasn't given up on hopes that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] can still be brought to the negotiating table. Last week, the MPLA put forward a five-point peace plan, but it is also clear that the government is under pressure on the battlefield. It is in danger of losing control of the vital oil industry. Journalist Roth Dan of the LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH has just been in Luanda, where he interviewed President dos Santos. He is now back in Johannesburg, and on the line Heba Saleh asked him if the president had looked like a worried man:

[Begin recording] [Dan] No, incredibly, for a person who is running a country at war, he looked very fresh and relaxed. He seemed extremely relaxed, which was quite remarkable given that in the last week or so UNITA rebels appeared to be gaining something of the upper hand in the war.

[Saleh] Did you put it to President dos Santos that he was losing the war?

[Dan] Yes, indeed, and he did not believe that. He conceded that there had been a lack of discipline in his own army when it came to the question of the town of Soyo, that is the oil rich town in the north. Indeed, from what we heard from Western diplomats in Luanda that President dos Santos had sent some of his crack troops up to Soyo and they had basically abandoned the place and they had stolen fishing boats and sailed back to Luanda. So, there does seem to be some sort of crisis in the military, but what President dos Santos said was that he was stretched across the country. He couldn't defend every area, but he believed that UNITA was facing a general revolt from the majority of the population, and, therefore, Dr. Savimbi could not succeed militarily.

[Saleh] Now, I understand that President dos Santos was also rather critical of the international community. He thought they ought to be doing more. What exactly does he want them to do?

[Dan] Basically what President dos Santos wants is for the international community to totally isolate UNITA rebels over their terrorist actions. President dos Santos said the international community should kick all UNITA representatives out of their countries and basically shut them down, not give them any support, (?mount) a blockade, a package of sanctions basically against UNITA, and he compared it to the South African situation. He said if the international community could

launch a package of sanctions against South Africa over apartheid, why could it not do it against UNITA?

[Saleh] Now, did he have anything to say about Mr. Savimbi personally?

[Dan] Yes indeed, he did. He said that Mr. Savimbi didn't care about anything but seizing power and basically, part of his attack on the UNITA for terrorist actions was directed at Mr. Savimbi who, he said, wasn't really interested in a democratic settlement anymore and that he was basically going for the military option and using terrorist activities. Now, President dos Santos is saying that if the international community brands Dr. Savimbi a terrorist that could strengthen his case to seek a ruling in the High Court to have the UNITA leader declared unfit to stand for the office of president and this would eliminate the need for second round of presidential elections which, he said, would have to be delayed anyway because of the destruction caused by the war. [end recording]

Dos Santos Calls for UN Security Council Meeting*MB2601060993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jan 93*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today simultaneously sent letters to the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council reporting the involvement of the South African Armed Forces in military actions against the Angolan people and their elected government in a flagrant violation of the New York Accords dated 22 December 1988.

The Angolan head of state said the South African involvement, including the presence of Zairian soldiers and mercenaries of different nationalities on UNITA's side, is a new and dangerous trend in the Angolan conflict, now characterized by a great presence of foreign forces, with unforeseeable consequences, endangering peace and stability in the central and southern region of Africa. To support his accusation, Jose Eduardo dos Santos referred to the death in action of Zairian soldiers and the shooting down of a South African aircraft offering logistical assistance.

To face this serious situation, which was described by the president of the Republic as intolerable in the light of the UN charter of which the Government of the Republic of Angola is a full member, Jose Eduardo dos Santos requests the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council to circulate his communication as an official document of the United Nations and urgently convene the UN Security Council in order to adopt adequate measures for the establishment of peace and stability.

UNAVEM Confirms UNITA Attendance at Addis Ababa

MB2501172793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The United Nations Angolan Verification Mission, UNAVEM, has confirmed that both the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have said they will attend cease-fire talks expected to be held in Addis Ababa later this week.

A UNAVEM spokesman told Channel Africa that UNITA had sent a list of delegates for the talks. Practical arrangements for the talks, which would be held in the United Nations regional offices in the Ethiopian capital under UNAVEM supervision, still had to be worked out. A short while ago UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, confirmed in a telephone conversation with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha that he would send a delegation to Addis Ababa and that he was willing to participate peacefully in the political process in Angola. Meanwhile, the Angolan authorities have reported heavy fighting between UNITA and government forces in the city of Saurimo, the capital of the eastern Lunda Sul Province.

Government sources said that 30 UNITA troops had been killed in the central city of Huambo but no mention was made of government casualties.

Government Warns UNITA Wants To Divide Nation

MB2501202393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1905 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Declaration issued by the Angolan Government in Luanda on 25 January]

[Text] In light of the new war in Angola caused by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership's open violation of the Bicesse Peace Accords and its refusal to accept defeat in the September elections, the Angolan Government would like to report before the national and international communities UNITA's renewed intention to create an independent state in southern Angola.

The Angolan Government has sufficient information to demonstrate that Jonas Savimbi is not ready to participate in the second round of presidential elections because he fears a more humiliating personal defeat. Thus, he prefers to resume his old project of creating an Angola of the south which would now include the diamond-rich Lunda Sul Province.

This separatist project, which is contrary to the wish of the overwhelming majority of the Angolan people, is expected to be implemented with the gradual transfer of the illegal UNITA troops to the southern Benguela railroad, being eventually reinforced by volunteers from the South African Buffalo Battalion. In this region, these

forces would take control of the principal cities—including one that would be the future capital—and there proclaim in due course the so-called Angola of the south.

The absurdity of such an intention is clearly evident, and the Angolan Government cannot in any way agree with this gloomy plan which jeopardizes national unity and the country's territorial integrity, violating the OAU and UN Charters and creating a precedent with incalculable consequences for the rest of the continent.

The Angolan Government would like to reiterate its belief in and readiness for dialogue with a view to resolving the crisis created by UNITA and calls on this organization to lay down its arms, act as a political party, and return once and for all to the spirit and letter of the peace accords signed in Portugal. It calls on UNITA to respect the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Angola.

[Issued] Government of the Republic of Angola
Luanda
25 January 1993

UNITA Warns Against U.S. Recognition of MPLA-PT Regime

MB2501153593 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Station Commentary: "The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola can no longer deceive anyone"]

[Text] The strategic plan of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] is essentially aimed at politically and physically eliminating the leaders of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. This is no longer a secret for both the national and international communities because Aldomiro da Conceicao, adviser to MPLA Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos, expressed these evil intentions through the official Portuguese radio, Channel 1, citing France International from 1800 [1700 GMT] on 13 January.

On the ground, after the hideous massacres which took place in Luanda, the MPLA-PT was engaged in other revolting cases of political genocide in Sumbe, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela, Lobito, Cunene, Luena, Saurimo, and Dundo. It was necessary to stop this diabolic policy, not with appeals, because they no longer work, but through titanic resistance at the national level.

The MPLA-PT believes that Angolans are only those people who were born in Luanda, Malange, Ndalatando or Bengo, and who are Kimbundus. Others are favorite slaves of those who believe they were born to govern. Without national resistance, UNITA would have disappeared today and no one would have talked about a genuine opposition to the MPLA-PT regime. The opposition voices were silenced through arrests, torture, and

intimidation. Once again, what we have in Angola today is a totalitarian, one-party, intolerant regime, which is contrary to democratic principles. Accordingly, it would be extremely naive to say that UNITA is fighting just to seize power.

What we are witnessing in Angola today is a well-defined policy by the Luanda regime to eliminate the entire opposition. All patriotic and democratic Angolans warmly salute UNITA's victory because it is the only guarantor of the survival of democracy and of the overwhelming majority of the Angolan people.

Let there be no more illusions, regardless of the circumstances. What we have to do now is resist with a great deal of determination and spirit of unity and patriotism. Otherwise, we shall all be killed and the survivors will become slaves. Only UNITA's victorious resistance will ensure a brilliant future and the salvation of all the Angolan people.

International or national observers who would like to see the Luanda regime recognized by the United States are not only making a great error in judgment but are also trying to offer up as sacrifice millions of Angolans and democracy. The recognition of the Luanda government by the United States would be a blank cheque for the elimination of Angolans in a bloody dictatorship never seen before in Africa, and it would be too late to save Angola and Africa.

The present U.S. administration led by President William Jefferson Clinton can help Angola by bringing together the two sides for a political solution and making the recognition of the Angolan Government conditional to the establishment of a real and genuine democracy in Angola, and reconciliation among the Angolan people. Any encouragement of the MPLA-PT's dictatorship and genocide does not constitute a valid political solution, or a contribution to democracy in Africa.

Compatriots and comrades in the long march, UNITA militants and sympathizers, men of goodwill, the MPLA's criminal and indiscriminate air raids with all kinds of bombs, including toxic substances, against civilians in the cities of Huambo, Bie, Menongue, and other Angolan cities, clearly demonstrate the real genocidal intentions of the Luanda government. The MPLA regime is destroying the city of Huambo. It did not do the same thing in Luanda.

All the same, thanks to the determination of the Angolan people, under the guidance of UNITA and led by our beloved Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, our resistance will continue to the end and will emerge victorious. With UNITA, we shall have democracy. With UNITA, the Angolan people will be united. With UNITA, there will be fraternity, solidarity, and progress.

This is our hour. No one and nothing can divert us from our noble democratic objectives. Only with victorious resistance shall we survive.

Long live UNITA's resistance! Long live the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola!

UNITA Official on U.S. Interests in Angola

LD2501213393 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Interview with Jardo Moekalia, UNITA representative in Washington, by correspondent Mario Crespo, in Washington on 25 January—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are finally going to discuss the war and peace. The meeting in Addis Ababa has been definitely set for the morning of 27 January. [passage omitted]

The United States is concerned; UNITA attacks on oil-producing areas jeopardize U.S. interests. The UNITA representative in Washington has said that it would not be this sort of pressure which would stop UNITA from attacking Cabinda. Mario Crespo reports:

[Crespo] Despite Savimbi's recent statements that, we quote, with the war in Angola there would be no oil, diamonds or anything, unquote, Jardo Moekalia, UNITA representative in Washington, told RTP today that Cabinda and U.S. interests in Angola have never been a UNITA target, but the war has created unexpected situations which cannot be controlled.

[Moekalia] If the war continues, it is difficult, nobody can guarantee anything.

[Crespo] But is Cabinda a target?

[Moekalia] At the moment it is not a target, but as I said if the war continues, war creates its own situations and as you know war is a matter of finances.

[Crespo] When you say Cabinda is not a target, would Cabinda have been a target before the American warning?

[Moekalia] No, it would not. As I said, Cabinda is not part of our plan, it is not a target for UNITA operations at the moment because we have not got there yet [as heard]. You might have heard statements by MPLA leaders and even by the American oil companies in Cabinda to the effect that despite the government propaganda an attack is not imminent. There are no signs, no proof that UNITA is going to attack Cabinda. We did not plan it that way, that is not our plan.

[Crespo] This will be interpreted as UNITA backing down.

[Moekalia] I hope that is not the interpretation, because that is not what I am saying.

[Crespo] Moekalia reacted to a strong statement from the U.S. State Department issued on Friday night in which America warned UNITA that any attacks on foreign

interests, namely American, in Cabinda or in other parts of Angola would be condemned as strongly as possible and would have the most serious consequences for those responsible.

[Moekalia] America decided to make that announcement in anticipation. I repeat, Cabinda is not our target, at the moment, but I also repeat that if the war continues—Mr. Marcolino Moco said the government would use all available means—UNITA will of course also have to use all means available.

[Crespo] [passage omitted] Have you had contacts with the new administration?

[Moekalia] I continue to have contacts.

[Crespo] With the new administration?

[Moekalia] With the new administration.

[Crespo] With whom, Jardo?

[Moekalia] The State Department has its structure, everyone working there at the moment is working for the new administration, so we continue to have contacts at that level. We received this message before it was made public. We gave our reaction, also before it was made public and of course I do not interpret it as meaning that there is a break in relations at all; this is part of the process.

[Crespo] Have you been in the State Department in the last 48 hours?

[Moekalia] Yes, I have just come from there, once again. I do not believe this is the end of our relations. There is a lot more to defend in Angola. America will still have to play a very important role in the same way that UNITA will not disappear [as heard]. [passage omitted]

Government, UNITA Clashes Continue in Huambo

MB2501080293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] The following is a bulletin just in from the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA].

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has kept the cities of Huambo, Cuito, and Menongue under intense artillery shelling. Cuito and Menongue have been shelled since early today and UNITA is using shells containing chemical substances.

Violent clashes continue in the city of Huambo. Government forces have killed more than 30 UNITA soldiers including a general and a South African citizen. On the occasion 28 weapons were captured. The General Staff learned that UNITA intended to occupy the city of Huambo by today to commemorate the date of the creation of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. Meanwhile, government forces are still in control of Huambo city.

Furthermore, yesterday two South African aircraft dropped by parachute about 20 boxes containing military equipment for resupplying the mercenary forces fighting alongside UNITA, while other aircraft deployed soldiers and military equipment in the Chicala Choluanda location.

The FAA General Staff also advises that government forces today recaptured, without clashes, the Zenza do Itombe location, and currently are involved in hot pursuit operations.

Clashes in Lunda Norte, Bie Provinces

MB2601073393 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] Reports from Lunda Norte Province say that there have been clashes between the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] communist army. At 1200 [1100 GMT] on 20 January FALA attacked a patrolling company of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in the areas under its control in the Samunge ward, on the left bank of Luachimo River. The clashes took six minutes and the enemy fled. Our forces captured three AK weapons with their clips, a RPG-7 [expansion unknown] rocket launcher with its rockets, and hundreds of rounds of ammunition. On the occasion FALA killed three MPLA soldiers. Also on 20 January another FAPLA patrolling company was expelled from the (Saitumbo) area.

The military situation in the city of Bie yesterday forced the MPLA officials to take refuge in the Sete Cores ward after the government palace shelter was destroyed. An MPLA helicopter coming to assist them was prevented from carrying the local leaders, who surrendered to National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces. The fugitives include Bie Province Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos and Colonel Cussumua, FAPLA commander in Bie military area. Meanwhile, UNITA appealed to civilians to abandon the city because the situation will deteriorate.

Ebo District in Cuanza Sul Province has been under FALA control since yesterday. This happened when UNITA forces were defending themselves from another attack by Eduardo dos Santos' men with the aim of totally expelling opposition members from the province. The clashes, which began on 24 January, resulted in great losses by the FAPLA soldiers and the destruction of a huge ammunition dump.

UNITA Deploys in Cambulo

MB2601113393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The military situation is worrisome in Cambulo District, Lunda Norte Province.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is assembling its military personnel at the Cossa location. The soldiers, coming from Muconda, intend to occupy the (Zaz) mining city, and paralyze the diamond production. Major Paulino Joaquim of the Angolan Armed Forces General Staff, based in Cambulo, has said UNITA has also deployed its troops and assorted military equipment 12 km from (Zas).

In order to besiege the city of (Zaz), UNITA assembled armed men at Cassanguidi, 50 km from Dondo, with the aim of preventing the movement of people and goods to the mining city. Some people have reported that Jonas Savimbi's soldiers are receiving logistic and military support from the northwest border, where white men have been seen. UNITA is reinforcing its soldiers in Lunda Norte in order to occupy the cities of (Zas) and Dondo. [end recording]

UNITA Reportedly Cuts Luanda Water Supply

MB2501172493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The densely populated capital city of Luanda has been deprived of water under tragicomic circumstances. Luanda marks the 417th anniversary of its founding today. Instead of joy, enthusiasm, and celebrations, Luanda residents went into a state of despair and a fit of rage when this criminal and artificial action, carried out by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], was added to the numerous, serious problems facing the capital.

Very early yesterday morning, under the cover of darkness, Savimbi's men carried out another action which no adjective can accurately describe. The Quifangondo Water Catchment and Treatment Station was literally destroyed by explosives. The consequences can be seen by all: Luanda has been subjected to useless sacrifice with men, women, and children searching desperately for water denied them by those who ironically promise a better life to Angolans without exception.

What sort of strange democracy is this that UNITA wants to establish in Angola? What sort of strange democracy is this when an electoral defeat is compensated with an open, criminal, and calculated war against the entire nation?

Jonas Savimbi, unable to control the abyss which characterizes his organization, has become, without a chance of turning back, a great hangman of the Angolan people, severely punishing them for having thwarted at the polls his dream to rule this country.

To hit where it hurts most was the last threat that Savimbi made and he is clearly fulfilling this infernal prophecy. To hit where it hurts most means to destroy

everything: cities, important resources which sustain the life of citizens. He means to destroy diamond and oil production.

To hit where it hurts most is to deprive people of water. Luanda is, unfortunately, a clear example of this. To hit where it hurts most is to sacrifice the survival of children in a country already possessing the highest infant mortality rate worldwide.

To hit where it hurts most is to deprive water to the sick in the hospitals and to force into despair pregnant women and farmers who produce food which is indispensable for our lives.

In brief, to hit where it hurts most signifies violating human rights. Let UNITA clearly understand that its action against the Quifangondo water station signifies a total disrespect for the most elementary principles of human life.

Interaction Council Drafts Document for Clinton

MB2501102493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The International Interaction Council has asked the United States to assist in ending the war in Angola and to recognize the current government. The request is expressed in a letter addressed to President Bill Clinton at the close of a three-day meeting held by the International Interaction Council in Cape Town to draft a strategy that is against the African Continent's socioeconomic marginalization. The letter was signed by several figures including former Portuguese Prime Minister Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo and former British Prime Minister Lord Callaghan, as well as Lopo de Nascimento, a member of the standing commission of Angola's National Assembly. The document states that President de Klerk has assured that Pretoria has already suspended assistance to military operations in Angola, and promised to investigate alleged assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola by South African nongovernmental groups. In the letter addressed to the U.S. President, de Klerk also favors a peaceful solution, reconciliation in Angola, and the U.S. Government's recognition of the Angolan Government.

Moreover, former Zambian and Nigerian presidents, Kenneth Kaunda and Olusegun Obasanjo, who are working with African countries in the search for a lasting solution to the Angolan conflict, believe that the United States has a significant role to play in the restoration of peace in Angola.

'Angolan Women' Send Open Letter to Clinton

MB2301103993 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 23 Jan 93

[Text] Open Letter From Angolan Women to the President of the United States.

To Mr. William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, Washington D.C.:

First of all, please accept, Mr. President, our warmest congratulations on your assuming the highest office in the United States.

On behalf of Angolan women, we would like to come before you to express our concerns, which are the concerns of part of mankind in Africa. Over the past 16 years, Angola has never experienced democratic freedom, progress, or fraternity among Angolans because of the occupation of the country by invading troops from Cuba and other countries which wanted to maintain in power the totalitarian communist regime of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party.

Thanks to international assistance, particularly from the United States, we, Angolan women, were able to see on the horizon the light of democracy which would have made it possible to hold free, fair, and transparent elections. During the war of national resistance, we sacrificed everything to win freedom. Our homes were burned by bombs dropped by MiGs of all kinds and Stalin Organs. We had to get used to crying little to encourage our husbands and brothers to resist. Our breasts without milk for our hungry babies, we made long marches from one corner of the country to the other at the side of our soldiers, as nurses, teachers, or political activists and even carrying rounds of ammunition, so that our hills, valleys, rivers, forests, and plains could continue to be Angolan, African, and part of the international democratic community.

After May 1991, we thought war would never return to our country. We thought our children would begin to study in peace, without being forcibly sent to Cuba at a tender age. We thought our children would study in the schools of our choice, inside the country or abroad, always maintaining moral principles of choice of religion, be it Protestant or Catholic. Today, all our dreams have been thwarted. We have to start afresh because of the war, because the democratic values of peaceful contest are not accepted by government circles.

What terrorizes us most, Mr. President, is the fact that only some people have the privilege of being Angolans. The country is divided. The Angolan people are divided. Angola is divided although there seems to be only one state. People born in central, southern, eastern, and northern Angola, except those born in Luanda, cannot live in peace, express their feelings, care for their children and husbands, and live in the capital, Luanda. Help us, Mr. President, to overcome this deep crisis, which by far exceeds the situation experienced during Portuguese colonialism. It is necessary for the Angolan people [words indistinct] and the political debate should be the rule of the game instead of intolerance and ethnic genocide.

Thanks to U.S. assistance, UNITA fought for many years to bring about democracy in Angola [words indistinct] President William Jefferson Clinton would contribute to

resolve the Angolan problem, demanding from parties involved in the conflict, peace, national reconciliation, national coexistence, and solidarity among all Angolans.

The Angolan Government can only be recognized with a truly democratic Angola. The present national situation does not favor any recognition of the present regime [words indistinct] tyranny of people who are not natives of Luanda. The waters of our rivers flow in all corners of the country and do not discriminate against anyone. Angola, our fatherland, the cradle of our children and mothers, should also embrace all Angolans on an equal footing. We are Angolans, members of UNITA. For this simple reason, we should not be killed and hunted.

Mr. President, we would not like to take long, because right now MiGs, Sukhois, and helicopters are pitilessly bombing civilian residential areas, destroying everything, including our churches. Men, women, and children are dying. Who will listen to our voices?

On behalf of all Angolan women, very respectfully,
Isabel Chitepi.

Botswana

President Masire Denies U.S. Military Build-Up

MB2201162193 London BBC World Service in English
0330 GMT 22 Jan 93

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Botswana's relative stability in a sea of civil wars and colonial struggles around her has certainly meant that more often than not it has been the troubles in neighboring Angola, Namibia, and South Africa which grab the attention of the world media. Today, however, we speak to a Botswana and not just any one because this gentleman is in fact his country's president. His name is Dr. Quett Ketumile Johnny Masire. Francis Kennedy spoke to him in Rome where he is attending a conference and asked him what effect the upsurge in fighting in Angola was having on his nation, Botswana.

[Begin recording] [Masire] So far, not that much, but it could have a [words indistinct] effect if it were to continue and spread. In the past we have had refugees pouring into our countries and we are afraid that, especially in Angola, if this crisis continues that sooner or later we will be landed with this situation.

[Kennedy] Can I ask what you think of the future of South Africa, and how you see developments involving the ANC [African National Congress]?

[Masire] We have very good relations with the ANC and in fact we have regarded South Africa as a future member of SADC, Southern Africa Development Community. To that end we have formed a joint commission to try to harmonize and plan ahead the possible developments that are likely to occur as and when South Africa joins SADC.

[Kennedy] And how far advanced are your plans for SADC?

[Masire] Our plans are fairly advanced because SADC has been in existence over the last 12 years. The ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have attended our meetings since the inception of the organization and, therefore, are fully aware of what has been happening.

[Kennedy] So, what [words indistinct] that will be required of South Africa for it to join?

[Masire] The conditions that will be required for South Africa to join is to join as an equal partner in the collective effort to develop the region and rationalize development and harmonize so that we all in the region feel we are better for being in it together because there is no tendency to exploit. We all want to live and let live.

[Kennedy] Your country has some [words indistinct] troops to Somalia. What is their role there?

[Masire] Well, it is a very delicate question because human rights is so vital, but at the same time it must not be rammed down the people's throats. But it just comes to a time, as is the case in Somalia, where not only human rights are threatened, but also the very survival of the people [words indistinct] and, therefore, it would not be responsible for the rest of humanity to just sit and stare. We should go in and here is hardly force, really. It is more of a monitor [words indistinct] is available to all.

[Kennedy] Can you give me an idea of how many soldiers from Botswana are involved?

[Masire] Well, 320 [words indistinct].

[Kennedy] I would like to ask you a question now about persistent rumors that have been circulating about a build-up of American military presence in Botswana? There have even been rumors that they are building a base there.

[Masire] That is just a pipe dream.

[Kennedy] So, there is no American military involvement at all in your country?

[Masire] Absolutely none. [end recording]

Lesotho

Communist Party Not To Contest General Elections

MB2501103393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Maseru Jan 25 SAPA—The Communist Party of Lesotho has announced it will not contest the March general elections, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

The party youth's secretary-general, Bale Malee, did not give a reason for the decision. But he urged all other parties "to participate in peace and tranquility".

Lesotho's Communist Party was formed in 1962. The current president is Mr Mokhafisi Kena.

Mozambique

UN Representative 'Confident' About Peace Process

MB2201162393 London BBC World Service in English 0415 GMT 22 Jan 93

[From "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The military luta, or struggle, now finally seems to be over in Mozambique, and paz, or peace, is a word on the lips of many Mozambicans right now, understandably because the peace accord signed last October between the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels is in place. After ironing out minor differences, the declaration of weapons and manpower by both sides is now going ahead. The chief observer of the process is the United Nations special representative, Mr. Aldo Ajello. On the line to Maputo last night, Erica Brown spoke to Mr. Ajello who seemed in a buoyant mood:

[Begin recording] [Ajello] Well, I think that I have all the reasons to be very happy because the cease-fire is holding very well. There is a lot of fraternization going on at the field level and there is such a will for peace not only at the level of the government and Renamo but also at the level of ordinary people in the field that I am confident that it has been holding up to now and will keep holding.

[Brown] Is life beginning to return to normal, would you say?

[Ajello] This is already happening. We have a lot of spontaneous movement of people. People coming back from other countries—refugees. People moving from other areas of the country to the places of origin—we are talking about displaced persons—and when we will start the democratization process, we will also reintegrate in the place of origin the demobilized soldiers. We are trying to put in place all the UN machinery to provide the assistance to these people, and we have basically four groups of people we are trying to assist. One is demobilized soldiers. The other one is refugees. The other one is displaced persons, and the fourth one is local population affected by drought. What I am trying to do is to coordinate all the UN family, different organizations dealing with different groups in order to avoid that different groups receive different kind of assistance, which would drive immediately to rivalry and conflict. They are receiving the same assistance at the same time.

[Brown] But without the demobilization of the armed forces, are you happy with the way things are going? For

instance, Renamo is worried that soldiers are going to be recruited into the police force and the security forces?

[Ajello] We have some problems with soldiers who are anxious to move and to do something. Since we are a little behind the schedule, people are getting a little nervous. So, I am trying to accelerate this process as much as I can. The accusation of Renamo about recruiting people from the army to the police, we discussed this with President Dhlakama during my last visit to Gorongosa, and we have agreed that the right place to discuss this question is not the media but the Compol [National Commission for Police Affairs], which is the commission for police. I have suggested to Mr. Dhlakama that he would provide as soon as possible the names of the Renamo representatives for that commission so this question can be raised and discussed. I think it is one point that needs clarification and like many other questions, we will find a solution.

[Brown] We have seen in Angola that demobilization cannot necessarily be a straight forward process. I mean, not all arms are declared. I mean, do you think the situation in Mozambique could go the same way that it has gone in Angola?

[Ajello] I think that the situation, really, is so different. Renamo is not UNITA, Savimbi is not Dhlakama. Dhlakama is 38 years old [age as heard]. He is very young. He doesn't assume that the only game he would like to play is the game of the winner. He accepts that (he is prepared) to lose the elections. He understands that in the new game he must accept the possibility that he loses the elections. And then he has two possibilities: Either if the political conditions would be bad and he can think about having a government of national unity or he can just become the leader of the opposition until next elections. [end recording]

Frelimo Propaganda Chief on Peace Accord Violations

MB2201165793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] In the past few years, Mozambique experienced deep political changes, most notably the introduction of a multiparty system. A number of political groups have been formed and are establishing themselves country-wide. As the days go by those political groups battle for political party status.

Manuel Tome, secretary for mobilization and propaganda of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee, says that the battle is becoming unpleasant as some parties are spreading what he described as defamation, slander, and lies in order to achieve their goals. Manuel Tome said that in a political battle those parties should concentrate on the development of the country and society as the main points in their platforms.

[Begin Tome recording] Although I cannot say that most parties are involved in such a campaign, I know that at least some parties have in fact on many occasions made baseless accusations. We also have to realize that not all of our opponents will be honest. Take for example the case of the Mozambique National Resistance, [Renamo] which was our enemy and which today plans to become a political opponent.

I think that Renamo still has to take a number of steps in order to become a real political opponent. We have received reports that Frelimo members have been assaulted in certain areas of Mogincual as they were trying to mobilize the residents. We know that Frelimo party members were the first targets of assault and assassinations carried out during the process of destabilization in our country. It is natural that our militants feel hesitant. There are instances in which not only our militants, but others have been prohibited from traveling in certain areas. This situation is extremely unpleasant because Renamo goes wherever it wishes, and in some cases armed. Yet, the residents, let alone Frelimo party members, cannot go wherever they want.

I would like to take this opportunity to call the attention of the commissions in charge of supervising Mozambique's cease-fire and peace process to look at this issue because it effectively violates the spirit of the peace accord. Moreover, from the standpoint of individual freedoms, we are now in a situation in which we cannot enjoy all of them. For example, the freedom of movement and freedom to carry out political activities. [end recording]

Our Nampula correspondent reports that without being overly optimistic, Manuel Tome said Frelimo will win the upcoming elections. Tome has already returned to Maputo.

Maputo Radio Views Clinton Cabinet Appointments

MB2501145493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Text] Bill Clinton has chosen experienced democrats to fill his new cabinet in the White House, where he will be sworn in today. Clinton has appointed Warren Christopher to lead U.S. diplomacy. He is considered a man of dialogue and the best [words indistinct] the state. Warren Christopher, a California advocate, aged 67, held the post of assistant secretary of state during former President Jimmy Carter's administration. At the time he negotiated the release of 52 U.S. hostages in Tehran. Before that he was deputy attorney general during Lyndon Johnson's administration.

For secretary of defense Clinton appointed Les Aspin, who has already defined one of the two main challenges he will have ahead and we quote, the first challenge is to maintain the quality of our forces and our technological superiority as we move toward an inevitable reduction in our forces, unquote.

For national security adviser, the president-elect appointed Anthony Lake, aged 53, a career diplomat with solid government experience.

The new secretary of agriculture will be Mike Espy, aged 39 [words indistinct] to this post. [passage indistinct]

Authorities Seek International Aid To Fight Cholera

MB2201162293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] More than 150 people have died of cholera in Mozambique's north-western Tete Province since September last year. The disease is said to be spreading in the province where more than 3,000 cases of cholera have now been reported. Tete borders on Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and the authorities have appealed for international assistance to fight the epidemic. Trevor Farahani reports:

[Farahani] Thousands of people who had fled the province because of war into neighboring countries have now already returned. Officials say that the current figures are provisional ones because other affected districts of the province have not yet reported to the provincial health authorities. (Maria Maiya), an expert on public health, says that her institution is very much worried because of the situation of cholera in Tete Province is worsening and there are no signs of improvement. A campaign to raise funds to combat cholera in the province is under way. International nongovernmental organizations (?that are) working there have been asked to help local authorities in Tete to minimize the situation. They have been also asked to provide [word indistinct] and transport facilities to assist those needy population in the countryside. Some organizations such as Doctors Without Frontiers from Belgium and World Vision International from the United States have so far responded positively.

*** Islamic Center Assists Needy in Beira**

93AF0287C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 92 p 3

[Text] Various activities involving support for the most vulnerable segments of the population, national reconstruction, and instruction in the Arabic culture and language will be carried out beginning next year by the recently created Islamic Training Center in Beira. Meanwhile, the Sofala and Inhambane governments have promised members of this group special attention to carrying out the aforementioned activities, which are welcome in this postwar period.

According to information from our Beira correspondent, who interviewed the Islamic Center's general secretary, Momad Bay, after the labors of the first assembly, which ended several days ago, the aforementioned institution

has already taken the first steps of acquiring a house to be utilized after remodeling to shelter orphaned children.

The aforementioned assembly, which was attended by Francisco Masquil and Francisco Pateguana, governors of Sofala and Inhambane, respectively, which elected the center's administrative body, discussed in detail the need to create a school for street children.

At the time, the Inhambane governor encouraged the Islamic Center to open a delegation in that southern region of the country, and sought to further attract them by offering support for assisting drought and war victims.

After praising the initiative, Pateguana called the participants' attention to these gestures of support for the neediest people to be meaningful and substantial, emphasizing the need for all members to dedicate their creative spirits to national reconstruction.

In addition, Masquil observed that the Islamic Training Center should have formal activities contributing to provincial development. "For that reason, the task of rebuilding the infrastructure damaged during the war should be a primary task, work for all of us."

In the Sofala governor's view, the initiative of creating that center came at an opportune time, that is, at a time when each organization can carry out activities in any part of the country, without fear of war. "We thus appeal to the Center that, whatever it may accomplish, it creatively formulate other activities to achieve harmony among Mozambicans."

Broad Support for the Center

NOTICIAS also found that the Islamic institution is benefiting from widespread support among related institutions. For example, the Madrasa Bilal Mosque in Maputo, recently inaugurated by President Joaquim Chissano, offered the center 270 books for pre-Islamic teaching.

By receiving these teaching materials, the minimum conditions are being created for starting up classes at the beginning of the next school year. In addition, the center has also received, from a nongovernmental organization that has not been identified, a total of 250 Korans in Arabic and English. At the assembly, the Sofala and Inhambane governors were offered two Korans.

It is noted that the Islamic Training Center has channeled large quantities of food through its "Mission to the World" for street children living in the capital of Sofala.

*** Death Rate in Gorongosa Reportedly High**

93AF0287A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 92 p 8

[Article by Albino Magaia]

[Text] One hundred ninety-eight km from the city of Beira, everyone is dying: men, women, old people, children. They die in full view of the others who witness, helplessly and with averted eyes, death's voracious passage. A child is sleeping and appears to continue sleeping, but he has already bid farewell to life; after weeks without setting eyes on food, a woman dies just as they give her some corn and oil; an old man, after a walk of days, step by step as if he were a camel, sits down beneath a tree to rest and never gets up...

I am going to speak to you of Gorongosa, the seat of the district of the same name. What is happening there has to be confronted by the authorities as a duty, at any cost and utilizing any means, any resources. At this very moment, as the reader's eyes scan these lines, it is possible that other eyes are closing forever at Gorongosa. They belong to people from the zones controlled by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]: Vanduzi, Macavalo, and especially Maringue. Words are insufficient to describe the horror: walking skeletons; flat flaps of flesh instead of breasts; squalid children desperately seeking milk; women who are half naked or dressed only in sacks; men "dressed" in tree bark. Only a camera could faithfully depict this scene that, even still, can be reflected with all its drama only when we look at it and see it in person.

The Funeral Procession

We casually asked them to take us to a settlement close to town. They transported us through a hellish scene, which showed in all its cruelty the recent signs of war. Those forests beyond, which are beautiful just as the whole Gorongosa region is beautiful, are dangerous. They are mined. Some were mined by the FPLM [People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]; others by Renamo. It was the site of bitter fighting. The town of Gorongosa was besieged, and only heavily armed military columns could cross from Inchope to Gorongosa, a stretch of 76 kms.

The village of Mucodza, located as if it were a mirage at the base of the Gorongosa mountain rising sharply in front of us, has survived because it is completely surrounded by mines "for which we have a map," the village secretary proudly stated. It is 12 kms from the town of Gorongosa. People from the Renamo zones pass through, seeking assistance. Some families prefer to remain and not advance any farther towards town. For that reason, its population of slightly more than 3,000 souls is growing. That is where we were asked to transport a group of people in our car. We picked up three, one of whom was a man already showing clearly visible signs that he is ready to begin the long trip...He came from there, from the Renamo zones surely, dreaming of food.

On the road between the village and the town, every 100 meters or so, we come across or overtake groups of five or more people, some returning from the town, others going to it. Those returning carry sacks of corn or flour

and other items on their heads. They are primarily from the Banana House, where mangos and chickens are brought to sell in the village in order to purchase food. Among those returning to the village, the ones who stand out are those who carry only earthenware pots and sieves. They walk heavily or sit to rest in the shade of the trees. They have been walking like this for days. They had heard that food is being distributed in the village. And an average of 900 to 1,000 people per day come to the reception center.

The reception center is the responsibility of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters]. This is the state organization that distributes food. However, on 2 December, when we were there, the DPCCN had no sacks to distribute. The warehouse was empty: "We are receiving people, only to watch them die," one of the center's officials said.

The case was as it had been described: Imagine an area more or less the size of two football fields, fortunately with trees, in whose shade dozens of people are sitting.... There are human feces everywhere, dried or fresh. In the air, the nauseous odor of bodies that have not been bathed. Here and there people apparently sleeping, but who are making the transition for the long trip...and the zone's FPLM military commander (who insisted on introducing his Renamo colleague, commander of a sapper unit) asking us to take a child to the hospital because she has had continuous diarrhea since the night before; and the mother of that child, bewildered, holding her baby, a small bundle of rags, closer and closer, and asking us to first take the time to locate her other children lost there among the crowd, to tell them she is going to the hospital, and we telling her that the faster we get to the hospital, the better.

There we found an untiring team—there really are people with heart—from Doctors Without Borders, who were treating adults and children in a minuscule hospital, under lamentable conditions.

Masquil Is Right

Why is all this happening? Is it because there is no way to help the suffering population in the Renamo zones? For the first time I understand the degree of suffering because, in fact, while the population in the government zone is also suffering, the other side, Renamo's side, is suffering more.

Repeating the question formulated above (why is all this happening?) we are faced with the answer that it is necessary for the authorities, plus Renamo, plus the nongovernmental organizations [NGO's], to again sit down and review the principles they adopted in the plan to assist people victimized by the war.

When less than a month ago I heard on the radio that the governor of Sofala had appealed to the population in the Renamo zone to remain there to receive food aid, I did not understand very well what that leader was trying to do, since the Rome agreement stipulated that people

have the right to live where they choose. That leader said it was necessary to give priority to reopening the backroads to the Renamo zones in order for food aid to arrive without people having to walk distances to the government zones.

The Sofala governor is right. At least with respect to Gorongosa, because there are more people dying among those who walk from Maringue to the town's reception center than among those who remain in Maringue awaiting assistance. It is guaranteed assistance.

For some obscure reason, however, the people living in the Renamo zones do not all know that there are trucks carrying food for them, CICV [expansion not given] trucks. We see six of them on 2 December, going to distribute food to the people of Canda, a Renamo zone, some 30 kms from the town of Gorongosa. The lack of awareness of this assistance (on the part of a minority, or a majority?) has resulted in the scene we described above. Maybe because in the Renamo zones there are no villages, the people live dispersed, and thus news circulates slowly; or maybe of their own volition, Renamo not being able to stop them, they go where they please, as allowed by the agreements. For example, there are many people passing the Renamo control post in Vanduzi. Passing in order to go die some kms farther on, from lack of strength.

In any case, this is costing human lives and has to be addressed by the authorities. And in this case we include everyone, including the NGO's.

Reorganize the Division of Labor

Some time ago, before the signing of the peace accords, it was agreed that the CICV would assist in the Renamo zones. That is what was done, and what continues to be done. It was also agreed that the Red Cross of Mozambique would work in the Beira Corridor zones. That is what was done, and what continues to be done. Other zones were agreed upon for the separate or joint activities of various NGO's such as the GTZ [German Agency for Technical Cooperation], the Red Barna [Norwegian organization], the World Lutheran Organization, the PMA [?World Food Program], International Action Against Hunger, etc.

With the peace agreement reached in Rome, understandings were made aimed at better assisting the population. The pressure placed on the organizations by the people overwhelms all planning efforts, because unpredictable events occur. Hence the low response capability. In Gorongosa the DPCCN has depleted all its supplies. The CICV claims that the government zone in that district is not its assigned territory. Its territory is the Renamo zone, even though the population in the reception center is comprised of people from zones under Renamo's control. The Red Cross of Mozambique (justly considered the organization that is best at distributing donations) cannot distribute in Gorongosa because its zone is the Beira Corridor. The GTZ says that its zone is Manica, the Red Barna says that...etc.

Frankly, they should meet again and work out a new division of territory because it is possible to save lives with existing resources. And everything should be done to stop the population from flowing from the Renamo zones to the government zones in search of food, even if the authorities have to look the other way in terms of certain clauses in the agreements. To choose where to live is one thing. To go to a place in search of food and then die is another, especially since it is well known that for these people it is enough to have their bag of food for them to return to where they came from...step by step....

* War, Drought Aggravate Situation in Inhambane

93AF0287B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 92 p 8

[Article by Osvaldo Gemo]

[Text] Some 400 people died in Inhambane between January and November of this year because of the combined effects of the drought and the war. The situation has already forced 402,740 people into extreme poverty, totally dependent upon humanitarian assistance donated by the international community. Malnutrition affects the vast majority of this population and it is estimated that without frequent rain the problem will become worse and contribute to an aggravation of the outbreak of diarrhea that has already resulted in dozens of fatalities.

Lourenco da Silva, provincial emergency commission coordinator, providing us with this information, pointed to the districts of Govuro, Mabote, Funhalouro, Zavala, and Inharrime as being the most critical from a food standpoint, with the population of the first three, affected by hunger since the beginning of the drought in 1982, resorting to roots for survival.

The greatest number of deaths, on the other hand, was recorded in the districts of Inharrime and Zavala, which were previously unaffected, thus showing the seriousness of the conditions being suffered by hundreds of families in those zones. In addition to the high number of deaths, we were informed of an outbreak of diarrhea that had exploded in May and which is still being felt in some areas of the province, such as Panda, Homoine, and Morrumbene, in addition to the already cited districts of Zavala and Inharrime, where it has already taken at least 71 lives.

"What has happened is that there is no rain, and the water the people use to wash clothes, bathe, and do other things is the same we use to drink," revealed Lourenco da Silva.

He also informed us that the nutritional well-being of the population of Inhambane is maintained only with great difficulty, to the extent that almost half of the 1,300,000 inhabitants of Inhambane Province live in total dependence on donations.

According to the source, last year the population of Inhambane planted crops three times and not once did they have positive results, since during the period preceding the plantings, practically no rain fell. This occurred between last March and October. The first rains fell only at the end of November and the beginning of December, by coincidence at the time we were in Inhambane.

Regarding the rains that had fallen, our source assured us that there had been "considerable precipitation" throughout the province, but this did not mean a "reversal of the situation," since difficulties persist in distributing sufficient quantities of seed to the needy, and in addition, from the time the population saw that the General Peace Agreement was imminent, and during the period after 4 October, it began to go en masse to the accessible sites to benefit from food assistance.

This caused many fatalities, because people traveling to these sites arrived in an advanced state of starvation, and "when we gave them food, they ate too much, causing negative physical reactions...."

"Despite the efforts being made to reverse the situation, we have not been able to distribute sufficient quantities of food among the needy population, although we have distributed enough to keep them alive," said Silva.

He said, for example, that to better coordinate food assistance activities, each organization operating in the province has been made responsible for specific activity zones.

Thus, Caritas works out of Inharrime, Zavala, and Panda Districts, while ADRA [Adventist Development and Resources Agency] was assigned Govuro, Mabote, and Vilankulo Districts.

He stated that the speed with which people are returning to their areas of origin is such that it is difficult to control their movement. Massinga, one of the districts that has been picking up people arriving from various corners of the province, recently registered more than 500 people arriving in the area of Malamba.

In the Santa Ana zone of Panda, where Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] elements have been based on previous occasions, some 700 people recently returned. A similar phenomenon was observed with respect to the administrative post at Mawaela, in the same district, where some of the people returning come from Gaza Province.

Also as part of the Emergency Program is the current process of reconstructing and reopening the infrastructure destroyed by the war, such as certain schools, health facilities, and wells and potable water sites, in addition to roads that will allow faster movement of the people back to their zones of origin.

* Emergency Situation Along Save River Viewed

93AF0287E Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 13 Dec 92
pp 16-20

[Article by Antonio Elias]

[Text] The northern part of Inhambane Province and southern Sofala, separated by the Save River—dry for years—has had an experience different from that of the rest of the country since shortly after national independence. In those days it was a region of much corn, and since the 1980's and up to the present, it has reverted to hunger.

The rains falling in some parts of the country raise hopes for the days to come, as the drought imposes a reality of hunger and suffering.

In the south—Maputo—toward the center of the country, however, the rains are not falling with the same regularity. Green again dominates the soil up to the central zone of Inhambane Province, in the Massinga District region. Here, however, everything is disappearing again, from the lands of Vilanculos to the areas close to the Buzi River. Instead of being green, the grasslands are dry and the numerous riverbeds have not so much as a drop of water.

The drought problem in these zones did not begin this year. Everything indicates that many years have passed since these lands began living with drought, and the region's inaccessibility because of the war has made carrying out any work difficult, even that of divulging reality itself.

We traveled the region in the second half of November. In the Mambone District, a coastal area along the right bank of the Save River—normally a fertile land—Adjunct Administrator Afonso Ruben Munguambe explained to us that "for many years we have lived only on fish because there has been no rain." In addition, difficulties of access to the region that were imposed by the war have created problems in providing for the population, and last May, which was considered the most critical time, "people died in our district as a result of the drought and the consequent lack of assistance to the population."

There was "some light rain" at the end of October, and the population threw itself into the preparation of its lands, "except that the rains, which had given signs of coming in reasonable amounts, were never seen again." The population thus continues to experience great difficulty, and the herds of goat and cattle, which were abundant in Mambone, are also at risk.

In the evening we visited the Mabote District. And the reality here is much worse than in Mambone, since people cannot count on help from the sea, as they can on the coast.

The population of Mabote is well into the interior, more than 100 kms from the Pande crossing, on National

Highway 1, and thus transportation is much more difficult than at Vila de Nova Mambone. The day we penetrated the interior of Mabote, we left two trucks at the Pande crossing carrying emergency food products destined for Mabote. The truck drivers did not want to risk traveling to Mabote, suspecting the conditions on the road, which is mined.

Now in the Mabote interior, we would see the spectacle first-hand: there are many extensions of cultivated land awaiting a miracle, which will allow tossing some seeds onto the earth, except that it is feared that the rain will not fall. And the drought has been here for many years. Paulo Faife, with five children and two wives, a resident of Mabote, village of Xitanga, says that it has been "more or less ten years since reasonable rain has fallen." He remembers that through the first years of independence, Mabote was a region of high productivity: "There were many merchants coming from the districts of Inhambane, Maxixe, and Morrumbene to buy corn, peanuts, and beans." The practice at the time was to exchange the products directly, since they brought coconut, fish, and dried shrimp.

"The emergency products rarely arrive. The last time we received corn was three months ago and even then it did not cover many families," according to Paulo Faife. And given this, we even resorted to hunting, and prospects continue to be very critical. The most common crop in Mabote, in the town of Xitanga, is an herb by the local name of kalambutane, which, however, creates "problems in the joints," according to Paulo Faife.

The prolonged drought has created an unbalanced population in this part of our territory, which is almost completely comprised of women and children. "The men flee..."

A typical example is that of Amelita Hamela, who has two sons, the oldest of whom is nine, and who says only that she is single. She survives only by the luck of the draw: "even if rain falls, I have no seed," she tells us. At the time, she was eating kalambutane with one of her sons who, although of school age, does not study because "I don't have the money to put them in school," says the mother...

Meanwhile, Marta Dinis says she is married, although her husband has been absent two years seeking work in Maputo, leaving when his wife was still pregnant. Marta Dinis, still a minor at 16, says she became pregnant when she was in the second level of school. She now lives with her mother-in-law, who is also single. Ana Simone also considers herself married, but has been living alone with two children for five years, since her husband went to South Africa. "It's just that he has not sent me anything since he left. Not even a letter..." There are, however, certain principles preventing a woman in Mabote from living again with another man, even in the case of apparent disappearance or abandonment on the part of her companion. Ana Simone says that "for that reason I cannot marry again," hence "for my own satisfaction I

resort to people passing through here temporarily." And that is also perhaps an option for the survival of her two children, since she has no other means.

Later, at the district seat, we came upon the distribution of corn donated by ADRA [Adventist Development and Resources Agency]. The agency coordinator in Mabote, Vieira Mesa Tendeu, said "the situation was more critical than it is today. Since the end of October, many have preferred to return to their own zones, except that we are going to have to extend our work to those areas, because they return with empty hands to start life there from a zero base. And like the places where they were refugees, the land in these zones is also dry. This drought, which has been in effect since the early 1980's, affects the whole southern part of Sofala Province equally. Maybe it is punishment for the war..."

The Children of War

The end of the war will allow us to get to know each other a bit better, and everyone will now seek to get their way not by resorting to guns, but through the path of dialogue and reason.

On our trip during the second half of November on National Highway 1, we came across, while still leaving Maputo, in the Taninga Region, a minor Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] guerrilla, Manuel Armindo, the first one we saw in a military shirt, 10 years old, originally from Moama, whence he was kidnapped while still very young, not even remembering the year that occurred. He has no idea of his parents' whereabouts, and can say nothing about what his life might hold for him once the "task of ambushing cars and killing their occupants for their food" there on the road is completed. The boy says he does not know how many times he has participated in that type of activity: "Many times, and we were always able to get cars with a lot of food."

The second case, which we found near the Save bridge, also involves former Renamo guerrillas who, at the time, had been detained there for almost a month. They were two boys, brothers. They came from a Renamo base in the region of Machanga, Sofala Province, and were trying to reach their homeland, Manjacaze, Gaza Province.

According to Samuel Arao, 21, one of them had been authorized by Renamo to leave: "Everyone who knows where their home is is allowed to leave if they want, perhaps because there is a great deal of hunger there, and the children—who are many—are having a rough time of it." We found these two boys on the Save on 21 November. They had arrived on 26 October and had presented themselves hoping to receive help in getting home, but had ended up being detained there. Captain Andrade Francisco, commander of the force stationed at the Save bridge, justifies this situation on the grounds that "it is for the safety of the boys themselves," which makes no sense. Even worse, according to Captain Andrade Francisco himself, the two boys should be

handed over to the Provincial Military Command, which will determine what fate will befall them. Instead of arriving home, as they had hoped when they abandoned Machanga, they cannot even imagine what awaits them in the new dilemma in which they find themselves. Manjacaze will remain a dream for these boys.

* Poverty in Urban Centers Examined

93AF0287D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 92 p 8

[Article by Gustavo Mavie]

[Text] Half of the 3 million Mozambicans living in the country's 12 cities live in absolute poverty, according to a study presented at a seminar in Maputo on "Radio Broadcasting and Rural Development," which ended last Saturday.

In this study, presented by Secretary of State for Social Activities Filipe Manjate, the income of those citizens living in absolute poverty is equivalent to 42,000 meticals, or \$15, per month.

The study also shows that among those included in this group, 30 percent have a maximum income of only 28,000 meticals, or \$10, per month.

The report calls attention to the seriousness of this problem, pointing out that "Families with monthly expenses of less than \$15 per capita are unable to satisfy the minimum nutritional requirements of 2,000 calories per day."

The report says that the cause of the worsening poverty among the urban population in Mozambique is the war, which until just over two months ago had scourged the country for 16 years, and the impact of the PRE [Economic Recovery Program], which was put into practice in 1987 through financing by the World Bank and the IMF.

The document states that the PRE is responsible for the proliferation of street children and the parallel markets which in this country are commonly known as "dumbanengue."

It indicates that there are currently "1,200 street children," 500 in Maputo and the rest in other cities in the country. It also states that thousands of other children, although living with their families, "inundate" the sidewalks and the parallel markets of Maputo and other cities of the country as "small merchants" in an attempt to contribute to the sparse earnings of their parents and other relatives.

"This is a recent phenomenon in Mozambique, the result of the war and the negative impact of the PRE, which has substantially reduced family incomes," says the document.

The study points out that thousands of Mozambican families have already dropped below the absolute poverty line, are now considered "indigents," and face serious nutritional gaps which affect their capacity for work and also place at risk the health of the most vulnerable members of these extended families, with the greatest consequences on children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers.

The high incidence of absolute poverty and indigence in the cities of Mozambique is primarily caused by structural factors (high unemployment) and contextual factors (low real salaries).

The study shows that of the 3 million urban dwellers in the country, only 23 percent are working age men, with ages varying between 15 and 59. "The remaining 77 percent are children, women, and old people," says the document.

In terms of salary, the document indicates that "salaries are extremely low, exemplified by the fact that the minimum salary is 58,000 meticals."

The study says that this amount will sustain only "1.4 people above the poverty line, or two people above the indigence line."

"As a consequence, extended family members try to obtain other income through casual or part-time work, in order to supplement their low salaries," the document reads.

In another passage, it states that "most family members in a state of absolute poverty and indigence suffer from a combination of these two causes of poverty."

Swaziland

Police Warn Army To Halt 'Strong-Arm Tactics'

MB2401101793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 24 Jan 93 p 4

[By Pat Jele: "Extra rough army is warned"]

[Text] Police have warned the army to stop and to immediately refrain from the use of violence and strong-arm tactics while arresting people.

Police spokesman Inspector Azaria Ndzimandze has communicated this message to his counterpart in the Army, Captain Gcina Shabangu, following a number of complaints made to the police against the army by members of the public.

"The same warning also goes to members of the Police force because it embarrasses the good name of the King's forces. We should all bear in mind that the rule of law in all cases has to be complied with irrespective of the status of the person involved.

"For example, during the festive season, there were complaints that the members of the army harassed

people. But this was during joint exercises. So to members of the public it follows that the police too did the same as the soldiers. Among the complaints, some are genuine. But we are aware that others are false.

"Members of the army did not harass people during the festive season. Except that people just did not want to be searched for reasons best known to themselves. We were there, and we know what happened." Members of the armed forces who break the law will be dealt with through the law, irrespective of the rank of the people concerned. On the other hand, Inspector Ndzimandze said criminal charges against some members of the army at Mbutfu area are currently being processed by the police.

They are to face four charges of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

They are alleged to have grievously assaulted Swazi musician, Stephen 'Stanza' Mtetwa along with his wife, and two others.

Mtsetwa and his companions were kept in army custody for four days on suspicion that Mtsetwa had a gun. At the end of the investigations, no gun could be found.

"This is the use of violence I am referring to and it must be stopped because we are there to protect the people and not to thrash them for no reasons," said Inspector Ndzimandze.

On the other hand, Inspector Ndzimandze also said that police are also carrying out investigations against soldiers who allegedly shot and killed two Mozambicans along the boundary with Mozambique in the Lubombo region this week.

He said whenever a person is killed in such circumstances, police collect as much evidence as they can and send the docket to the coroner for a decision whether to hold an inquest or not. The investigations are however not complete, Inspector Ndzimandze said.

Opposition Group Calls Government 'Illegal'

MB2501150793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by Shaka Gina: "COFUDESWA says government is illegal"]

[Text] The Government has been described as illegal and that it is futile for it to bring about democracy even in the existence of the Vusela [Greetings Committee] exercises, by the Convention For Full Democracy in Swaziland (COFUDESWA) in a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini.

The petition which was signed by COFUDESWA chairman, Mr Sabelo Dlamini, is in regard to free education in the country.

The organisation further claimed that the Prime Minister and his cabinet are not accountable for the nation since they are not products of the ballot box.

It was further highlighted in the petition that nothing can surpass a national referendum which reflects the exact feeling of the nation. In the petition, COFUDESWA further called for a united fight against natural disasters.

It says: "None of the democratic organisations are power hungry, otherwise they would have resorted to a simple coup. All they want is to bring a prosperous future in the country.

"In times when natural disasters spell doom for our country patriotism will bind us together and forget trivial differences, hence we shall overcome."

The organisation says government has no problem with finance, but a few adjustments have to be made.

These adjustments have to be enforced on:

- The practice of banking millions in foreign banks on behalf of unknown clients which should stop with immediate effect and the millions be directed to education.
- Tibiyo, Tisuka should not only cater for the education for the chosen few but should cater for everyone.
- Investment in other countries should be discouraged, local investment will create job opportunities hence people will afford to meet the government halfway in payment of school fees.
- National celebrations should stop with immediate effect, because Swaziland cannot celebrate her poverty and those massive millions be directed to education.
- The purchasing of a new plane is not an urgent necessity. The money should be directed to education. COFUDESWA urged the Prime Minister should address people on the increasing rate of crime.

Zambia

Petroleum Product Prices Increase by 32 Percent

MB2301060393 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] The prices of petroleum products have been increased by 32 percent with effect from midnight tonight. ZIMCO [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation] said in a statement that the increases had been necessitated by continuing escalating prices of petroleum imports. A spokesman said that new [words indistinct] prices for fuel by all marketing companies will be determined after taking into account the excise duty, transport costs, and margins by the marketing companies and service stations. He said that the petroleum import costs have been exacerbated by the abolition of the artificial exchange rate.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Said Planning To Call Early General Elections

MB2501161593 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 14 Jan 93 p 2

[Report by Matthew Takaona: "Mugabe plans to grab chance for early general elections"]

[Text] The ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] government, capitalising on a potentially good agriculture season, is planning to bring forward the date for general elections from 1995 to some time towards the end of this year to win the hearts of the electorate, the opposition United Front of Zimbabwe has said.

Peasant farmers, who constitute more than 80 percent of the total electorate, have been praising government lately for distributing, free of charge, agricultural inputs this season.

The programme, which was funded by the World Bank, benefited more than 800,000 communal farmers.

A leading member of the United Front, Mr Ian Smith, this week claimed President Robert Mugabe was seriously considering announcing surprise early elections before the end of 1993. He said the plans would depend largely on the outcome of the current agricultural season.

Mr Smith alleged that by holding elections early, Mr Mugabe was taking cognisance of the fact that his government would not be able to arrest the current economic decline which he said was expected to worsen by 1995.

"Holding elections soon after a good harvest will be an opportune time for the party because many people will be in a relatively less difficult time," he said.

"We are aware that Mr Mugabe has serious plans to announce early elections sometime this year and this depends on whether we have a good agricultural season. Mr Mugabe realises that a good agricultural season after one of the worst droughts this century could be the most opportune chance for him to convince the electorate that the bad times are over.

"He, however, is grabbing this chance because he knows better than everybody else that the economic rot will continue until well after 1995.

"Mr Mugabe is well aware of the fact that because of the economic difficulties that will be there at that time, he will not win the 1995 elections. He is, therefore, intending to call for early elections so he can cling to power to at least 1998," said Mr Smith.

Mr Smith said the United Front had already been informed about the planned early general elections and was now preparing for them. The United Front groups six

opposition political parties fighting to oust the 13-year-old government of President Mugabe from power.

Mr Smith said the United Front had taken a keen interest in the just-ended Kenyan elections and observed the importance of a united opposition. Although the opposition in Kenya polled far more votes than the ruling KANU [Kenya African National Union] of Mr Daniel arap Moi, they failed to remove him from power because they were not united.

"I am happy that we are soon going to have seven political parties, all united (fighting) against ZANU-PF. I hope the lesson of a divided opposition has dawned on all opposition political parties in Zimbabwe and that common sense and logic will one day prevail so that we have a single opposition," said Mr Smith.

He said the Front had decided against choosing a leader at the moment as rotation of leadership being undertaken by the heads of the six political parties was working well. Choosing leadership at a time when other political parties could still join the Front could antagonise those who were considering joining the party, said Mr Smith. The heads of the six political parties under the front are taking turns to head the party for a week each. Mr Smith said a proper leader would only be nominated at an appropriate time.

Asked to comment on Mr Francis Zindoga's presence in the Front when ZUM [Zimbabwe United Movement] denies links with the Front, Mr Smith said that was due to a bit of mix-up within ZUM.

"Those are their internal factions and that's not for me to really tell you. It could also be their secret which they may never tell you," said Mr Smith.

Police Bar Mourners From Banned Memorial Service

MB2301153793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1303
GMT 23 Jan 93

[Text] Bulawayo Jan 23 SAPA—Zimbabwe police on Saturday [23 January] barred scores of people from entering a city hotel where the banned memorial service for former ZAPU-PF [Zimbabwe African People's Union—Popular Front] Vice-President Jason Moyo was due to be held, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

The memorial service was prohibited by Vice-President Joshua Nkomo, leader of ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] which formed a unity government with President Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF after years of rivalry.

Mr Nkomo said all national heroes like Mr Moyo were honoured nationally, with the service organised by the ruling party or government only.

Guinea-Bissau

Government Excluded From Mozambique Peace Force

MB2601092093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The Guinea-Bissau Government has expressed its displeasure at being excluded by the United Nations from the list of countries that will form the peace contingent for Mozambique and has demanded an explanation from the organization. The Guinea-Bissau Government's position was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman who said he is convinced that this is a mistake on the part of the United Nations. When announcing a list of nine countries asked to participate in the contingent, UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali did not include Guinea-Bissau. Cape Verde, Egypt, Argentina, Bangladesh, Italy, Malaysia, Uruguay, Brazil, and Sweden are the countries which will make up the peace-keeping force in Mozambique.

Electoral Law, Constitution Debate Postponed

AB2601085093 Dakar PANA in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Bissau, 25 Jan. (ANG/PANA)—The Guinea-Bissau parliament has decided to postpone the debate on the country's electoral law as well as that on the proposed constitutional reform until its next session in February.

The members of parliament, who concluded their session in Bissau, the capital Sunday [24 January], said this was due to the late distribution of the draft electoral law and the need to closely examine the proposed constitutional reform, especially the chapters dealing with basic rights and duties and structure of the government.

The National Assembly approved, with minor changes, the draft law on electoral censuses. It added a chapter on the National Electoral Commission, whose chairman is to be appointed by the president.

The Assembly also approved the government general budget, with an estimated revenue of 597.1 billion pesos (1 dollar; 8000 pesos) and an expenditure of 738.3 billion pesos.

Mali

Government Receives French Financial, Technical Aid

LD2401160493 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Text] Before visiting Togo, the French cooperation and development minister was in Mali yesterday. He announced a Paris decision to commit more than 500 million francs in aid for Bamako in 1993. Marcel Debarge also announced the supply of equipment for

joint patrols of soldiers and former rebels operating in northern Mali. More details from Nicolas Balique in Bamako:

[Begin Balique recording] In all, 42 all-terrain vehicles—including 25 Japanese-made pick-up trucks and sophisticated communication equipment, some of it allowing direct communication between Gao and Bamako—and uniforms were delivered to the Malian authorities. This represents substantial logistical assistance completed by a financial aid package of nearly 300 million CFA francs to finance the running of these joint patrols.

These intervention units—made up of elements of the Malian Army and of former rebels born from the national pact signed in April 1992—suffered badly from a lack of finances. The issue was mentioned during President Konare's official visit to Paris. The French cooperation minister delivered the equipment a month later.

France will also be present for the next stages in the implementation of the pact, beginning with participation in the long-term development of the northern region, which is an unavoidable condition for the return to a normal situation. This is Nicolas Balique reporting for RFI from Bamako. [end recording]

Nigeria

Senate Deputy President Clarifies Committee Role

AB2201205093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Senate president, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, has received the report of the Senate committee on issues affecting the operations and functions of the National Assembly. Correspondent Amos Dunia, reports that the submission of the report has put an end to speculations on the terms of reference of the committee's deliberations.

[Begin recording] [Dunia] The deputy president of the Senate, Mr. Albert Lagoge, who was chairman of the 11-member committee, explained that contrary to reports in the media, his committee terms of reference include review of President Ibrahim Babangida's speech at the inauguration of the National Assembly, all decrees affecting the functions of the National Assembly, and standing rules submitted by staff of the National Assembly and the Center for Democratic Studies. The committee chairman says opinion expressed by members of the success or failure of Option A-4 were personal and not the collective view of members of the National Assembly. Mr. Lagoge, however, noted that Option A-4 has tribalized presidential aspiration in the country, adding that there is nowhere in the world where as much as 250 candidates indicate interest in the presidential election.

[Lagoge] I, therefore, wish to take this opportunity to humbly appeal to those who have come out, out of purely

personal interest, or with a view to creating confusion capable of giving the military the excuse to extend their stay, to examine their conscience and withdraw immediately from the race in the overall interest of our fatherland.

[Dunia] The deputy president of the Senate appealed to the military to trust civilians in the march towards a stable Third Republic. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Rebels Launch Offensive, Reportedly Capture Pujehun

AB2301180193 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] No sooner does the Sierra Leone Army push rebels out of one district than they pop up causing havoc in another. The Army has just claimed big successes against the rebels in Kono District in the east, recapturing Koidu town. But now it seems a rebel offensive has been launched in Pujehun in the south, and refugees fleeing into the city of Bo say Pujehun itself has fallen. From Bo, Alhasane Sylla reports:

[Begin recording] Reports from the southern front say Pujehun town has again fallen to rebel insurgents who, in the last two weeks, launched fresh attacks against government forces in that area. Trucks and other commercial vehicles, overloaded with people from the area, arrived in Bo as early as 0200 yesterday, following the rebel assault on the township late Wednesday [20 January] afternoon.

At the main commercial center in Bo, where most of the arrivals disembarked, people wept openly as they narrated tales of the rebel entry into the township. Mami Masaquoi, who fled with a six-month old baby strapped to her back, wept as she explained how she had only managed to take her baby and a wrapper from an entire household when the rebels entered the township amid heavy gunfire. Another teenage school boy, Suley Rogers, said he left behind his father, mother, sisters, and bothers as people fled the area in total confusion. Others confirmed the shooting dead of at least one local trader by the rebels and wounding of few other people.

Members of the armed and paramilitary forces deployed to the area recently are said to have defended the township for some time before the superior fire power of the insurgents, who are said to have been carrying heavy weapons including automatic weapons and rocket launchers, forced them to retreat. The rebels then swarmed and took control of the township, which by this time had largely been evacuated by people.

Latest reports from the area by yesterday afternoon, however, stated that the rebels had gone berserk, setting fire to houses and other buildings. They are also said to have advanced up to an area known as Gbenega Junction

within the periphery of the township, a strategic intersection that leads to several major towns in the district.

So far, there has been no word on yesterday's developments from the military high command here in Bo. [end recording]

Reporter Updates Situation

AB2301215493 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday, we reported on this program that Sierra Leone's southern town of Pujehun had fallen into rebel hands in the civil war afflicting that country. It seems the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels attacked on Wednesday [20 January] and forced the army [word indistinct] garrison to pull out. It is bad news for the Freetown government which has been claiming some success in the northeast. Alhasane Sylla has been trying to reach Pujehun, but returned to Bo this afternoon unsuccessful. On the line, Mick Slatter asked him how far he managed to get.

[Begin recording] [Sylla] Well, I got to as close to the forward edge of battle area in the Pujehun District together in the company of the under secretary of state for defense, Lieutenant K. S. Monde, and the regional secretary of the South, here, Lieutenant Idriss Kamara. Throughout this morning, we've been on and off on the Pujehun area and, as I say, we got as far as the forward edge of the battle area.

[Slatter] And who seems to be in control of the area?

[Sylla] As of today, I mean, it (?remained slightly) the same, namely that the rebels appear still to be in control of Pujehun District. But having said that, let me make the point that troops moved forward today and then attacked rebels at a place called Tangabu, just 10 miles from mainland Pujehun, and our information is that troops have retaken that area. It is a very strategic point for mainland Pujehun.

[Slatter] It seems that neither side can get a stronghold in the area, and it seems that towns swing from one force to the other. Why do you think this is?

[Sylla] Well, this is the 64,000-dollar question that has been asked here, and if you had tied that question to the reaction of people generally here, I would say it is one of general indignation. The fact is that people, you know, are angry and have expressed mysticism over the pattern of attacks that has culminated in this particular situation of the people of Pujehun.

[Slatter] Have you managed to speak to any refugees from Pujehun?

[Sylla] A lot of them, a lot of people—if even they be the last batch of evacuees I found on the road today—were still telling us the same story that they are baffled, they

cannot really understand how rebels could have entered this place. But again, already in [the] government's hands are two Liberian-speaking rebels and two Burkinabes. Perhaps this might begin to point to the fact that in spite of the denial from Charles Taylor on the other side, Liberians and Burkinabes point to his recruitment strategies.

[Slatter] Are there ever any clashes between the Army or the rebels or is it merely the rebels moving to areas they think they can take easily, do a bit of looting and when the Army comes back they just withdraw?

[Sylla] To a large extent that is the way it is happening, you know. These rebels, they come, they terrorize ordinary civilians and when the soldiers send reinforcements to those areas, they flee, but all the same, it has been pointed out, at least for once, that the strategy of the soldiers actually is not working. I mean, it is no point driving rebels that are not holding the ground, and if you do not hold the ground, the rebels will surely come back. I think it is this back and forth game that has, you know, made us to be suffering, I mean, what we are suffering just now. [end recording]

Togo

Eyadema Receives French-German Team in Kara

AB2501211493 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] On the second day of their mediation mission to Togo, the French minister of development and cooperation, Mr. Marcel Dabarge, and the German secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Helmut Schaefer, today went to Kara, in the Koza Region, where they held talks with the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who offered lunch in their honor.

It should be noted that on their arrival this morning in the Koza Region, the illustrious guests were given rousing welcome by the local people. This afternoon, the Franco-German mediation mission were expected to meet political leaders and the chairman of the High Council of the Republic. They are also expected to give a news conference to round off the visit of the Franco-German mediation mission to Togo.

Mission Officials Comment

AB2601095093 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The Franco-German mission currently in Togo to help our country to get out of its crisis yesterday made contacts with political leaders. Messrs. Marcel Debarge and Helmut Schaefer, were in Kara yesterday where they held discussions with the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Here is Mr. Debarge on events in Lome yesterday:

[Begin recording] We made contacts with the Togolese authorities, with the chairman of the High Council of the

Republic [HCR], to get a clear picture of what happened. Our objective is to gain the best understanding. As for ourselves, we are not apathetic. [end recording]

Yesterday afternoon, the Franco-German mission met with political leaders and the HCR chairman. The delegation was also received by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. The two ministers told reporters about their willingness to help Togo hold democratic elections, a willingness they reiterated yesterday evening at a news conference at their hotel. On this occasion, Mr. Debarge answered the question about what would happen in Togo.

[Begin recording] All the steps which we have taken have consisted of putting the democratic process back on the track—in our view—through parliamentary elections, and then presidential elections, on condition that the entire dimension of the problem is taken into account, security guaranteed, and the freedom of movement guaranteed. [end recording]

Mr. Debarge also told reporters about his desire to see the social and political tension defused in Togo.

[Begin recording] Naturally, we want working meetings to be held with the opposition and the presidential camp, and among the opposition groups themselves to determine what the government is going to be. We really wanted and continue to want Togo—because we have no right to abandon it like that, even if a serious incident has just taken place—to head toward the rule of law, toward a democratic state. We are not dreaming. We know very well that things are done step by step. You cannot achieve things with a magic wand, but at any rate, we are sticking to this dialogue because it is only through that approach that we can achieve anything. However difficult this may be, we must be wise and employ common sense. With the [word indistinct] events, there is of course no doubt that we will witness similar ones. [end recording]

Demonstrators Clash With Police; Several Killed

AB2601101093 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] Lome, Jan 26 (AFP) - Hundreds of youths began erecting street barricades in several Lome districts and massing near the city center Tuesday [26 January] where dozens of armed police were deployed after at least 12 people were killed Monday during an anti-government march.

Tension rose quickly a day after police had fired on the opposition demonstration here as a Franco-German mediation team tried to end Togo's long-standing political crisis.

Medical sources Tuesday morning said at least 16 people were killed and more than 40 injured in Monday's violence, all from gunshot wounds.

Members of the Franco-German delegation said they had personally counted 12 bodies and medical sources said scores more people had been wounded.

The demonstrators Tuesday blocked the road to the airport, which was to be taken by the Franco-German team—led by French Cooperation Minister Marcel Debarge and German Deputy Foreign Minister Helmut Schaeffer—for their scheduled departure from the Togo capital Tuesday morning following their two-day mission.

Debarge said Tuesday the crackdown in the capital dealt "a hard blow for democracy and civil peace in Togo."

The minister, speaking in an interview broadcast over French radio in Paris, said he had asked to visit the morgue "and we saw there were dead, certainly 10 or so."

He said during a meeting with members of the transitional parliament he saw two bodies dumped on the lawn of the speaker's residence, and "several other bodies arrives afterwards."

The Interior Ministry, which updated its own toll to three dead including a policeman, on Monday night, said the shooting occurred after several thousand demonstrators awaiting the Franco-German mediators turned on security forces patrolling near parliament.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema, in a communique "severely condemned" what he called the "acts of violence" without mentioning the security forces. He appealed to "all Togolese" to stay calm.

Late on Monday Debarge and Schaeffer had talks with Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh whose efforts to complete the transition to democratic rule have been blocked repeatedly by soldiers loyal to Eyadema.

[Paris AFP in French at 0946 GMT on 26 January adds the following: "The French-German ministerial delegation led by Messrs Marcel Debarge and Helmut Schaeffer left Lome shortly after 0830 GMT following a two-day mission whose ambition was to try and help Togo come out of its internal crisis peacefully.

["The official procession of the French minister for cooperation and the German secretary of state for foreign affairs, strongly cordoned off by the police, had a lot difficulties getting to the airport."]

Ministry Issues Communique

AB2501194793 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] We continue our newscast with this communique issued by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security:

Today, 25 January, the Ministry of Territorial Administration was informed that a rally by the Collective of Democratic Opposition-II [COD-II] would be held on the forecourt of the Congress Palace on the occasion of the arrival of the French and German ministers as part of efforts to find a solution to the political crisis.

At the same time, we learned that the High Council of the Republic [HCR], which since the 22 October events had not met at the Congress Palace, decided to meet the Togolese Government's guests there. For security reasons, considering the tense situation prevailing in the country, the 2 Fevrier Hotel and the Congress Palace were cordoned off to protect these places. Thus, access to these places were forbidden and the COD-II and HCR officials were notified of this arrangement.

At 1600 GMT, arriving demonstrators sought to overturn the security arrangement set up there. A police patrol truck was attacked by the demonstrators. To get away from this attack, the police had to fire in the air, causing general pandemonium. Unfortunately, two people, including one policeman, died, and about 10 people were wounded.

We present our condolences to the bereaved families. The minister of territorial administration calls on the people to remain calm. Nothing durable can be achieved in disorder and anarchy. The building of a nation where there is the rule of law is done through the respect of laws of the Republic.

Signed by the minister of territorial administration and security.

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27 January 1993

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